

SATURDAY

No

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17.

1843.

PISTOL "SATISFACTION."

A WEEK or two since a paragraph appeared in the daily papers, imparting the glad assurance that the "gentlemanly satisfaction" of powder and ball was to cease; that rapier and pistol were not henceforth to be the referees to settle the disputes of men of honour; but that whatever strife and bickering might arise in what is considered polished society, the aggressor was henceforth to be punished by the force of opinion operating upon his violence and injustice. As it is, with hair-triggers appealed to as "the last infirmity of noble minds," the man who commits the first wrong is enabled to crown the evil with murder: he does an injury, and then bathes his soul in the heart's blood of the man he has outraged. The victim is first insulted, and then slaughtered. The last fatal duel is another proof of this!

The Association formed for the prevention of duelling—we speak on the authority of the "Standard"—already consists of 326 members; among whom are 126 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 16 members of Parliament, 15 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 naval captains, 23 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 17 majors, 26 army captains, 20 naval lieutenants, and 24 barristers. We are further told that the said members "denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discontinue by influence and example a practice which so greatly dishonours God." We confess it would have gladdened us to see the starry names of the men, whose high moral courage has banded them together to denounce the monstrous injustice and absurdity involved in that ancient abuse, denominated "gentlemanly satisfaction." We think such publication especially called for by the wents of society; otherwise it may happen, that from the scepticism that abounds in the world, the said Association may be considered to exist only in the world of shadows—to have been produced solely from the ink-horn of some imaginative penny-a-liner—a merely benevolent flam, intended to cozen the hopes of a peaceful generation.

No; we will think otherwise: we will indulge a better faith in the slow-growing wisdom of mankind; and so believing, we will hazard a guess at a few of the members of this truly valorous fraternity. One hundred and twenty-six noblemen! Let us hope that his Grace the Duke of Wellington is among them; let us imagine that "the iron" warrior, having renounced the possibility of any future campaign in the meadows of Battersea, has given the weight of his name, and pledged the benignity of future example as a conservator of social peace. Content with the laurels of Waterloo, let us hope that he has eschewed the questionable glory of private duel. The Earl of Winchelsea, too—

whilom the Duke's opponent—let us believe that he also smokes the calumet of peace, an honoured member of the Association. Nor can we for a moment doubt that among the colonels will be found the Earl of Cardigan. The barristers, of course, number the name of the remorseful Daniel O'Connell.

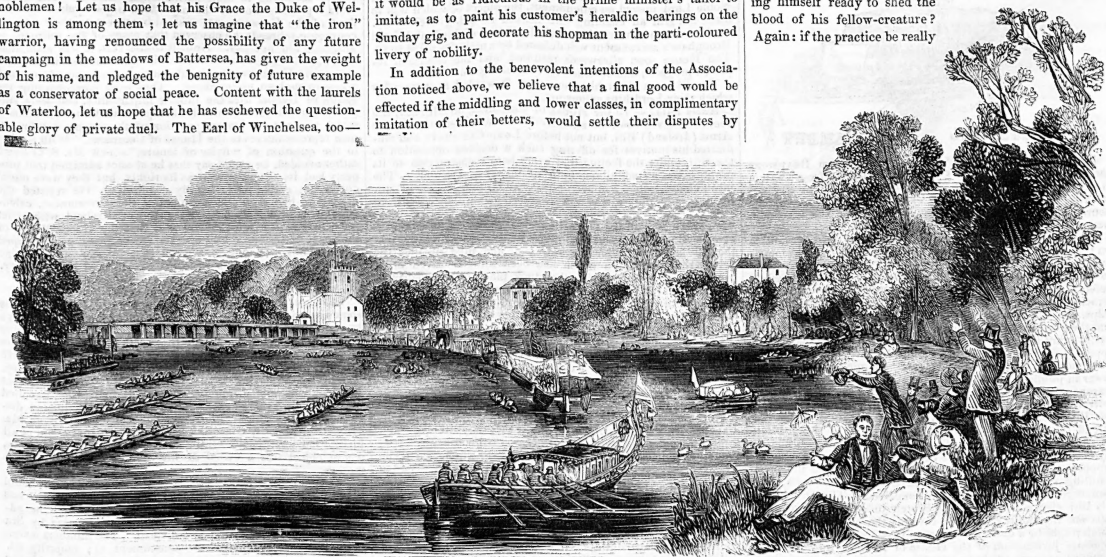
As duelling is considered the peculiar privilege of a gentleman—(by the way, there is no word in the language so ill-used and little understood as that same word gentleman)—a great social good would arise if the practice were adopted by the middle orders. As it is, it would be thought as extravagant in a tradesman to burn powder with his neighbour, as to drink Burgundy. He is not in a position sufficiently elevated to shed blood. Hair-triggers are denied to his plebeian hand; like costliest diamonds, they are to adorn only the fine porcelain palms of society, and are altogether beyond the grasp of the potter's common clay. The counting-house cuts off its tenant from the powder of twelve paces; the counter ingloriously protects him from the lunge of a rapier. He is condemned by the obscurity of his social position to die in his bed, with no other accessory to the event than perhaps the apothecary. In every age of the world, the higher ranks of life have vindicated exclusive privileges that have tabooed them from the vulgar. At one time, the peculiar grade of gentle life was known by the kind of hawk carried on the fists of the upper classes. These absurd and tyrannous distinctions have passed away. Now, there is no jargon about the precedence of gentletassel, gerfalcon, kestrel, or any other bird that preys. The one thing now that marks and makes the gentleman is—the pistol. The true civet of social superiority is—gunpowder. The senator, yea, the born lawgiver cannot so triumphantly mark his pride of place and the dignity of his order, as by breaking the statutes he has sworn to keep, improve, add to, and vindicate. The prime minister, it may be, bound by the solemnity of his office, as watcher over the social prosperity of the great fabric—he, whose whole existence is associated with a veneration of the laws—he who is the representative of all moral order, calls his man to the field, shoots him, and defies the Old Bailey. But, then, this is the satisfaction of a gentleman. This is the satisfaction, which it would be as ridiculous in the prime minister's tailor to imitate, as to paint his customer's heraldic bearings on the Sunday gig, and decorate his shopman in the parti-coloured livery of nobility.

In addition to the benevolent intentions of the Association noticed above, we believe that a final good would be effected if the middling and lower classes, in complimentary imitation of their betters, would settle their disputes by

means of powder and ball. Of course there would be a few victims. But what would be the sacrifice of a dozen shopkeepers or two, or a score of clerks, to the permanent good effected in what is now politely denominated polished society? It has been complained of by many writers on the social spirit of our times, that men will not keep to their own order; that every rank is pressing upon, and confounding itself with, the rank before it. Be this as it may, we see naught but benefit in the movement we counsel—a movement which must inevitably make duelling unfashionable by those who practise it; in the like manner, that that very marshal ornament, the moustache, is fast wearing into disrepute from being found upon the lips of small civilians, from tight-rope dancers to clerks of attorneys. Thus we would have an "Association for the encouragement of duelling among the middling and lower classes." With this hope strong upon us, we trust that few days will elapse ere the "Times" or "Standard" will put forth a paragraph, something after the manner of the subjoined:—

We understand that this Association already consists of 326 members, among whom are 126 cheesemongers, 13 sons of cheesemongers, 16 cordwainers, 15 sheriff's officers, 30 mercers and haberdashers, 44 tailors, 23 bakers, 17 butchers, 26 grocers, 20 men-milliners, and 24 dealers in marine stores. These members denounce exclusive duelling by those who call the practice gentlemanly satisfaction as an infringement upon the social rights of the great body of the people; and with this view pledge themselves to countenance, by influence and example, the said practice amongst the middling and lower classes, in order to obtain for all men the right of shooting one another—a right, at the present time, demanded exclusively by those who denominate themselves gentlemen.

We really think that any association of this sort which would vulgarise duelling, must, in the end, destroy the practice. Hence, for a time, we hope to see a pair of hair-triggers in the back parlour of every shopkeeper; and with those who prefer small swords, a pair of goody rapiers constantly at hand beneath the counter. For why, we ask it, should a gentleman prove himself a gentleman, only by shewing himself ready to shed the blood of his fellow-creature? Again: if the practice be really



THE THAMES REGATTA — PUTNEY BRIDGE. — Sketched by Sargent (see page 260.).

wise and beneficial—if it be the “sovereign remedy” for a moral bruise, why should not all men be allowed to participate in it? If gunpowder will cure the wounded honour of a man of no profession, say of even a lordly idler, why should it not be equally efficacious when administered to the feelings of the tradesman and mechanic? Calomel, we believe, has almost equal influence upon all men—why not charcoal and saltpetre?

The ignorance of the lower classes is a common phrase; it is, too, frequently in the mouths of those whose position in life awards to them, as they conceive, the privilege of committing acts involving the greatest crime and folly capable of human perversity. Can there be greater ignorance manifested than in what is called gentlemanly satisfaction? In what does this satisfaction consist? You, being a gentleman, kill the man who has wronged you. Making yourself a judge in your own quarrel, you become an executioner. In plain truth, you commit a murder; but the polite world glosses over the foul deed, and you are not handed to the hangman, neither are you hunted from society as a sanguinary wretch with contamination possessing you. No: your name is sweetened from the taint of blood. In the book of the recording angel you have slaughtered a man; in the book of good society you have had—gentlemanly satisfaction. Or let us take the other side. You have been deeply wronged; and so you allow yourself to be shot by the man who has committed the first injury. He, it may be, has begun as a knave and bully, and ends with being your murderer. Your widow is in hopeless anguish; your screaming children—orphans. You are carried to the grave the victim of a duellist; and the hideous mockery of the world writes upon your tombstone, “He received gentlemanly satisfaction.”

We have said it, there is no term so misapplied, so prostituted, as the term gentleman. It is made the mask to all sorts of folly, crime, and violence; but in no instance is it such a ghastly mockery as when associated with the duellist. Surely, the world should now be old enough to destroy the wickedness of the illusion; surely, opinion should now be more potent than rapier or pistol. The man wronged or insulted should find in the sympathies of men his best revenge; and the evil-doer, in their condemnation, his heaviest punishment.

Availing, however, the progress of opinion to teach men the true meaning of the word gentleman, we would have the benefit of the law to prevent bloodshed. Whilst we have the highest statue-mongers themselves ready to commit slaughter for self-satisfaction, there is no hope that the punishment due to the bloodshedder will be awarded by a criminal court. And for the House of Lords, we have seen how very easily the Earl of Cardigan split through the fingers of poor bewildered justice, in the renowned case of Harvey Tuckett. We would, therefore, have a law which visited upon every man who sent a challenge—upon every man who delivered it—confiscation of goods. There is many a hero vulnerable only in the pocket. Many a man who would not hesitate to leave his children orphans, would pause at the thought of making them beggars. Make gentlemanly satisfaction so dear a commodity that even princely estates must be sacrificed to purchase it, and who will be the buyers?



In the House of Lords, on Monday, LORD BEAUMONT moved for returns of the exports of cinnamon from Ceylon, since the year 1835, complaining that Government was destroying the cinnamon trade of Ceylon, for the purpose of encouraging that trade in other colonies, where the cinnamon was of an inferior quality.

SCOTCH CHURCH.—The House then went into committee on the Scotch Church Bill. LORD CAMPBELL moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the objection to ministers to matters of a spiritual character, or else to some physical defect.—The EARL OF ABERDEEN opposed the amendment as unnecessary.—LORD BROUGHAM then addressed their Lordships, and said that for the sake of the bar, the bench, the law, and the administration of justice in this country, he hoped they would grant him their attention while he stated his reasons for opposing this Bill, both in form and substance, as one pregnant with most mischievous consequences, calculated as it was to lower in public estimation the administration of the law. The reasons which governed the judgment in the Auchterarder case delivered by himself and Lord Cottenham were impugned by this Bill, though the judgment itself was not; and if he did not defend these reasons, he would be unworthy of the position which he held. The effect of this declaratory Bill would be to say that the judgment in the case was good, but that the reasons which governed the judgment in the Auchterarder case, which might be a desirable object to it, the rescinding of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. But one consequence was very likely to happen—namely, that the judges in delivering their judgments in the House of Lords would refrain from giving their reasons for those judgments, if they

found that by so doing they exposed themselves to declaratory acts, stigmatising as had law the reasons by which they professed to be guided to their decisions. This was not all; for if they thus declared the reasons on which the judgment was founded to be bad, they ought to insert a clause in the Bill allowing the Auchterarder case to be reversed. He was not uneasy about the passing of this Bill, for he felt assured it never could pass the House of Commons; but he felt anxious that their Lordships should themselves pursue the right course, rather than be corrected in a wrong one by the House of Commons. If the Church was to be amended with this enormous power, it was given to it by enactment, and not by declaratory law; and let the House thus avoid insulting the judgment and judges in the Auchterarder case.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said it was of the utmost importance that the judgments of their Lordships' House should be maintained and respected, and he should therefore say nothing whatever calculated to impeach the judgment delivered by his Noble Friends (Lords Brougham and Cottenham), a judgment which was sound in its nature and substance. In fact, the Bill was not at variance with the decision in the Auchterarder case, in which he concurred. The Bill was only declaratory upon one point, which was never placed in issue in the Auchterarder case, namely, the right to object, not the right to decide. It was not declaratory, but enacting on the right of the Presbytery to decide, and therefore by no means controverted the decision in the Auchterarder case.—LORD COTTENHAM contrasted the reasons assigned in support of the Bill by the Earl of Aberdeen and the Lord Chancellor, the former contending that the reasons on which the judgment in the Auchterarder case was formed were bad law, while the latter contended that the judgment, as it was, was not all these reasons were very good of them good law. The Noble and Learned Lord repeated the arguments which he had formerly used against the Bill. As it had been conceded that the remaining clauses should be enacting, he would ask the Noble Earl to read the Bill attentively. The EARL OF ABERDEEN also submitted to the House to agree to the Bill while the clause before them remained declaratory.

—The EARL OF GALLOWAY supported the Bill, and quoted passages from Dr. Chalmers, the head of the seceders, which would uphold the principle upon which it was founded.—The EARL OF HAINES also supported the Bill, and contended that the amendment of Lord Campbell was too restrictive. After all that had taken place in Scotland, he was quite convinced that some such measure as the present was requisite, in order to allay the ferment in the unhappy church of that country.—LORD DUNLOP contended that it was not right, by a political majority of their Lordships, to overrule a solemn decision of the House in its judicial character, upon one of the most important cases which had ever come before it. In common with every judge in the kingdom, from the Lord Chancellor down to the petty judge, he felt the lowest of judicial functions, he felt the deepest alarm at the course their Lordships appeared to be disposed to pursue. By this Bill they were about to transfer the rights of one set of persons to another set of persons, and this without the justice or the decency to hear the patrons on the other side. If the Bill proceeded any further than the present stage with the word “declaratory” in it, he would move that the opinions of the Scotch judges should be taken upon questions to be submitted to them by their Lordships. Nothing was so likely to bring the law into contempt as to reverse a decision to which the law itself declared that the law, as laid down by the judges of the highest court in the kingdom, was other than the law of the land.—The EARL OF ABERDEEN said that there was no ground for saying that the Bill was to be supported by a political majority. He advanced the Bill, he believed, for the good of the Church of Scotland would be dis-established. He was never more convinced of the necessity of any legislative measure than he was of this.—After some observations from LORD BROUGHAM, LORD CAMPBELL said that the Earl of Aberdeen had suffered himself to be misled, and he longed to be reversed in passing this Bill the greater would be the difficulties and disgrace he would bring upon the Government. The Bill was in his opinion a virtual reversal of the judgment in the Auchterarder case.—On a division, the amendment of Lord Campbell was negatived by a majority of 42 to 12.

On our return to the gallery, we found LORD BROUGHAM contending that they were about to declare that to be law which there was no existing power to carry out. If their Lordships supported the Bill in the shape it now assumed, they would stultify themselves more than any assembly in the world had ever stultified themselves before; they would be declaring that to be law which there was no power to enforce. The Noble Lord moved an amendment, the object of which was to make the Bill an enacting one instead of being declaratory.

After some conversation, their Lordships divided, and LORD BROUGHAM's amendment was defeated by a majority of 38 to 10. The House soon afterwards resumed, and the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, after which their Lordships adjourned.

ARMY BILL.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, the House resolved itself at an early hour into committee on the Arms (Ireland) Bill, but before LORD CLEMENTS had vindicated his motives for offering such a decided opposition to the Bill, under the feeling that every hour's obstruction to its progress was an additional hour's delay to Ireland. The ninth clause, which had been postponed on the ground of ambiguous phrasing, was now brought forward in an altered shape.—LORD J. RUSSELL, MR. M. O'FERRALL, and other Hon. Members on the Opposition side, contended the total reconstruction which had taken place in the clause proposed, that the Bill had been clumsily constructed, and fully justified the persevering opposition which had been hitherto given to its progress.—Some discussion then took place on the clause as amended, and it was carried by a majority of 128 to 69. The discussion of the next three clauses occupied the remainder of the night, after their disposing of the other orders of the day the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the EARL OF DALHOUSIE moved the committee of the Canada Corn Bill. A long discussion ensued, several Noble Lords opposing the measure. A division took place, and the Bill was carried by 109 to 57. The numbers were—for the amendment, 25; against it, 57.

TAXES TO HANOVER.—In the House of Commons, SIR R. PEEL, in reply to MR. DEWEY, stated that the Duke of Wellington was a responsible Minister of the Crown, and that he had taken place recently on the subject of the State duties. We exported more largely to Germany than to any other country, with the exception of the United States of America; and as the greater portion of those exports went by the way of the Channel, the duties levied upon the foregoing appellation. For two years negotiations had been pending on the subject of these duties between England and Hanover, but still it appeared that a small German state was resolved to perpetuate its arbitrary exactions from British merchants without the slightest check or control on the part of this country. The

present Government appeared to be ignorant of the case, for they suffered the King of Hanover to levy his “black mail” in a manner most injurious to the trade of this country and insulting to its flag. The Honourable Member concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence on the subject between this country and Hanover.—MR. GLANVILLE begged to move that the matter should not be discussed, as no further information had been obtained.—After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

STATE OF IRELAND.—MR. SMITH O'BRIEN then brought forward his motion for a committee of the whole House to consider the grievances and wrongs of the people of Ireland. The Honourable Gentleman contended that the present organisation going on in Ireland perfectly justified his motion, and it was rendered further necessary by the deep-rooted conviction which seemed to pervade all classes, that the Parliament of the empire did not do its duty by Ireland, and that they could look for redress of grievances to a domestic legislature alone. The encouragement to absenteeism was a consequence of the union, which had produced serious evils, and which would, of necessity, be cured by a domestic legislature, for a tax on absentees would compel them to reside in their estates. He enumerated the chief topics of complaint on the part of Ireland, and said that the indignation of the people of that country was naturally excited by perceiving that their national interests should be made the stalking-horse of English faction. As a Protestant, he contended for the equal enjoyment of all religious sects in proportion to their numbers, as the fairest mode of appropriating the ecclesiastical revenues. The appointment of Lord Elliot was calculated to secure the confidence of the people of Ireland, and his ill-success was probably to be attributed to his want of power; and he contended that he would be unable to carry out his views he should have resigned. They should treat Ireland as they had been compelled to treat Canada, where, after a rebellion which cost a large sum of money, and nearly involved them in a war with the United States, they could not but necessarily have been connected with the people. He dwelt upon the distress of the agricultural labourers, and said that although he could not see his way clearly on the question of “fixity of tenure,” yet he thought it well deserving of deliberate inquiry. He was not an advocate for a repeal of the union, but he believed that it was necessary to make a radical and a better remedy for their wrongs. Still, though fully sensible of the inconveniences likely to follow a repeal of the union, he was of opinion that the people of Ireland would have more prosperous had that union never taken place.—MR. WYSE seconded the motion, and in so doing gave a sketch of the history of Ireland, as connected with the union of the soil, enumerated its injuries, followed by concessions, down to the period of Catholic emancipation; and contended that all the Irish asked, and that they would continue to ask, was to be governed by a law made by the people of England. The great misfortune of Ireland was, that whenever a people complained of a grievance, they were met by coercion, until warned by the Duke of Wellington of the danger of persevering in such a course. If they delayed concession much longer, the whole world would be coming upon them to just against their will.—LORD ELIOT defended the course which he had pursued, and said that the great proportion of Protestants to Catholics in office arose from the circumstance that Government could not extend its patronage to its political opponents, and amongst these nearly the whole of the Catholics might be ranked. He was sure that the Catholics would be met and advocated by any reasonable person; but he was at all events prepared to resist the repeal as being nothing less than a dismemberment of the empire. He spoke of the different feeling to the present which prevailed amongst the Catholic clergy in Ireland, and said that the pastoral duties of the clergy were of the Duke of Wellington as a man raised up by the Almighty “to break the rod of the oppressor,” and poured forth their thanks for Catholic emancipation. This he contrasted with the language of Dr. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, if present, who, if present, would have been a most unwelcome addition to their demands should be acquiesced in. He did not consider the condition of Ireland so deplorable as it had been represented. It had, of course, felt its share of the general depression of trade, and had been an increase in its shipping, and an increase in the amount of deposits in savings banks. In reply to the charge of neglecting the affairs of Ireland, it was only necessary for him to state that in the course of last session he had brought forward no less than twenty-three bills for that country, on no one of which had there been a single dissent. On the other hand, out of the 105 Irish Members there were only ten or twelve attending to their parliamentary duties. The Noble Lord replied to most of the objections urged against the conduct of the Government; and with respect to their not enacting so many of the bills, he observed that many of the bills in England did not cost much, and that the Government had expended 5,000,000, to construct a railway from Dublin to Cork, and surely Government should pause before embarking such a sum in such an undertaking. They were administering the affairs of Ireland with the utmost impartiality, and were surprised that its case should be compared with that of Canada, which was not an integral portion of the empire, sending its own representatives to the House of Commons. With respect to the question of “fixity of tenure,” which Mr. S. O'Brien rather avoided, he would say that he at once admitted that property and its duties as well as rights, but they were not duties not easily made legally cognisable. He resisted the motion as being an impeachment of the Government, calculated to hold them up as not governing Ireland with strict impartiality.—MR. C. WOOD said that the responsibility of the Government in Ireland rested with the Government, and that the session would not be allowed to pass over without some means being adopted to restore tranquillity to that country. The debate was then adjourned.

The House of Lords did not meet on Wednesday. The Commons met at an early hour, and the House was soon after occupied with a complaint of a breach of privilege brought forward by MR. T. S. DUNCAN. The Honourable Gentleman charged the “Standard” with a misrepresentation of his speech upon the Nottingham Election Petition. He was held out as a confessed competitor and sower of party. The noble Lord having been called in, MR. DUNCAN moved that Mr. Baldwin, publisher of the “Standard” newspaper, be called to the bar on Friday next. After a long and animated discussion, during which SIR R. PEEL testified that neither MR. DUNCAN nor MR. GIBSON had used words which could at all justify the “Standard” expressions, MR. DUNCAN withdrew his motion.

CORONERS BILL.—It was then moved that the House should go into committee on the Coroners Bill, and the amendment was proposed by MR. PEARSON, that the Committee should be named to that day six months, which was opposed by SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—The House divided. The numbers were:—for the motion, 134; for the amendment, 41; majority, 93.—The House then went into committee on the Bill.—On the second clause, which gives an increase of fees to the coroners, BARNARD objected to it, and moved an amendment that there

should be no increase of fees. — After a desultory conversation the Committee divided: — For the amendment, 34; against it, 11; majority, 7. — An amendment for reducing the coroners' fees by £250 to £200, was then negatived by a majority of 34 to 32 votes. — Mr. PARKINGTON proposed to reduce the mileage from 1s. 6d. to 1s. For the amendment, 28; against it, 40; majority, 12. — The clause, as amended, was agreed to. On clause 4, Mr. HUME moved an amendment, that deputy coroners should receive for each inquest they attended two thirds of the amount of fees which were given to the principal. — The Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 63 to 19. — On the other clause, which related to a schedule of fees being proposed, a considerable discussion took place. — Mr. HOBENK having moved that the chairman do report progress, the Committee divided: — for the motion, 61; against it, 103. — After a short discussion, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The House resumed. — Lord WOLSELEY moved that the Commons Inclosure Bill be referred to a Select Committee. — Colonel WOOD and Colonel SHERIDAN opposed the motion. — Mr. BROTHWOOD moved that this House do now adjourn. — After a few words from several Honourable Members, two divisions took place on the adjournment, and eventually the debate was adjourned until Monday.

OVERLAND MAIL. INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail from Bombay of the 20th of May has come to hand. It started ten days before the usual time, in consequence of the approach of the monsoon rendering the navigation difficult from the Straits of Aden. The chief points of interest are connected with the proceedings of Sir Charles Napier in Scinde. It appears that Shere Mohammed, who was defeated at the battle of Fialie on the 24th of March, had got over the river and incited some of the mountaineers of the Beloochistan tribes to join his standard, and to approach to the banks of the Indus to within five or six miles of Hyderabad. Another chief, Ali Mourad, who had joined the British, was no longer to be depended on. Sir Charles Napier had given notice to the former to give up his useless resistance, or he would proceed to rout him. The 15th of May was publicly mentioned as the date of the expected battle. Her Majesty's 28th Regiment had left Kurrachee early in May, and were expected to reach Hyderabad before the 15th. The great portion of other troops were concentrated around Hyderabad, with the exception of one native regiment, which was stationed on the right bank. The season of the periodical rise of the Indus had begun, and it was much doubted if any continued operations could be carried on for some time, as the country is intersected with overflowing canals. The Bombay Government was most active in sending reinforcements to strengthen Sir Charles Napier's position. Her Majesty's 22d Regiment having been much weakened by the two victories of the 17th February and 24th March, had come to Bombay, from whence another wing of the 78th Highlanders had been despatched to take their station at Kurrachee. The greatest efforts were made to open a communication from Bhoj to Omereote, from whence there is one maintained to Hyderabad. The rush of water at the mouths of the Indus and the flowing swamps will prevent all communications by that means for two or three months. A considerable British force was collected at Sukkur, from which place some troops were proceeding to Schwan. The ex-Ameers of Scinde, who had arrived at Bombay in April, have been located in different quarters. The ex-Prince of Scinde, who was implicated in the murder of Captain Ennis, has been sent to Surat, in order to be safely guarded in the castle. The other ex-Ameers have been sent to Sassoor, a fort formerly belonging to the Peshwa, where they will spend their lives in indolence and obscurity.

The state of the Punjab was beginning to attract attention. Shere Singh, the third in succession to the notorious Runjeet Singh, who died about three years ago, had a stroke of the palsy, and the reins of his family was looked upon as likely to terminate with his life. The British were expected to interfere to keep down the rebellious portions of his kingdom. In Candahar there was, according to report, a new ruler in a Persian chief; the Kuzilbashs were also said to be all powerful in Cabul, and the British were expected to be endeavouring to make arrangements with the Khyberites for the passage of his father through their defiles from Peshawar. The Khyolot disturbance was completely settled. The disturbances in Bundelkand have been nearly put down, notwithstanding the difficulties that attend mountain warfare. Lord Ellenborough, who is at Agra, will be enabled, by other arrangements, to bring about its complete purification.

The news from China to the 28th of March represent affairs there as *status quo*. Colonel Malcolm had arrived there on the 10th, with the satisfaction of the treaty by her Britannic Majesty, but nothing was said of the exchange with the Chinese plenipotentiary. Sir H. Pottinger had declared his intention of proceeding to some northern port in order to carry on negotiations there about the tariff. Every news was put into practice by the authorities around Canton to induce him to reside there. It is said that Sir H. Pottinger is anxious to give up the situation of plenipotentiary. This looks rather ominous, particularly as no exchange of treaties had taken place, and the tariff was not settled.

In Bombay a subscription had been entered into for the relief of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of her Majesty's 24th Regiment, in which the inhabitants joined with the greatest good will, as this regiment is looked upon as the conquerors of Scinde.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN. — The latest Spanish news comes to us by telegraphic despatch, viz Paris, and is as follows: — Madrid was tranquil on the 14th instant. The Regent was at Albacete on the 28th ultimo. The insurrection has become general in Andalusia. General Canales has declared Cadix and the province in a state of siege. The governor of Montjuich, summoned by Serrano, has sent two officers to Seane to learn the state of things. The Junta of Barcelona has convoked the Lopez ministry, and sent a steamer for Calatayud. Lopez. In the meantime Serrano, in the name of that ministry, has declared the regency forfeited. Zurbaron and Seane are at Tarraga, a league behind Corvera. Van Halen has got his artillery, but the greater part of his infantry has left him. Letters of the 28th from Barcelona mention that not only is the Lopez ministry reconstituted at Barcelona by decree of the Junta, but

the Cortes are convoked to meet at Barcelona. Several deputies who have received letters of convocation know not whether they obey or not. There is the detachment not merely of the Regent by Narvaez and Lopez, but of Madrid, as capital of the kingdom, by Barcelona.

SEVILLA. — The accounts received from Sevilla are still of a nature to awaken our anxiety. The heads of the popular party, Vouchard and Abreu, have been ordered, not to quit the country, and the people had armed themselves to preserve the province from all external interference, whilst the followers of the Obrenovich family were in arms coming over fast through Semlin to form another party as formidable in influence and numbers as the first.

Egypt. — The Pacha has publicly declared his intention of associating with himself, in the government of Egypt, his grandson Abbas Pacha, son of Toussoun Pacha, and late governor of Cairo. The declared object of the Pacha adopting this important step is, that he begins to find the viceregal duties rather heavy for his advanced age; and although the choice of Abbas to the exclusion of Ibrahim, hitherto considered the undoubted successor to his father in the pachalik of Egypt, has created a considerable sensation in the country, it is said that his Highness is still as favourably disposed as ever towards Ibrahim, and that his sole motive in at present preferring Abbas Pacha is entirely to be attributed to the delicate state of Ibrahim's health, which requires more care and repose than can be consistent with the active fulfilment of his duties of government. Many look on this step of the Pacha in a very suspicious light, and seem to consider it as a forerunner to civil war and commotion in the event of the death of his Highness. But should there be a dispute on this point, there would be little doubt at present as to the successful party. Ibrahim's influence and capacity being at least threefold those of Abbas.

PERU. — Letters from Panama, of May 10, announce another revolution in that unhappy country, Lower Peru. General Lafuente, who, after his defeat of Torrico, had placed himself at the head of the Government, with General Vidal for Vice-President, had been constrained to abandon the country and seek refuge in Chili, for which he had embarked in one of the Pacific Company's steamers. The army and the people unanimously declared for General Vidal, the same who on a former occasion had been defeated by the then President Gamarra, subsequently banished and slain in Bolivia. This revolution presents, however, the one redeeming point of being unaccompanied with blood, at least so far as the present is concerned. The Lima papers moreover contain intelligence of revolutionary movements and plots of assassination in Bolivia. A conspiracy has been formed to assassinate General Ballivan, the president of that republic. It was discovered at the moment that it was about to be carried into effect. The nephews of Santa Cruz, the former President, were, it seems, the instigators of this atrocious project. The principal parties implicated were forthwith led to immediate execution.

THE RUSSA ARMY. — Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 29th of April, that during the siege of Monte Video made no progress, the commanders of the English and French squadrons refusing to acknowledge the blockade. A revolution by which the influence of Rosas was overthrown, had taken place in the province of Corrientes.

The celebrated Field-Marshal, Count Wittgenstein, died at St. Petersburg on the 16th ult., at the advanced age of 87. He was, as will be remembered, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army during the war with the late First French Emperor, and enjoyed the confidence of the late Emperor Alexander, perhaps, in a higher degree than any other of that monarch's ministers or warriors. The Emperor, upon being informed of it, gave various orders that the whole Russian army should wear mourning for some days.

IRELAND.

GREAT REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

The most extraordinary popular demonstration ever witnessed in Dublin took place on Monday, on the occasion of the meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin to petition for a repeal of the legislative union. From the early hour of eight o'clock the streets were thronged with multitudes anxious to witness the various trades proceeding to the city to renovate the beautiful village of Phippsborough, in the northern suburbs. Each of the trades, headed by its temperance band, marched two and two, and in some instances four abreast, with the utmost precision and regularity. The men composing the processions were generally comfortably dressed, and exhibited a very cleanly and creditable appearance. About half-past eleven o'clock the grand movement from Phippsborough commenced. In Merrion Square, where O'Connell resides, an immense multitude assembled on the arrival of the procession, and great numbers were found to pass by a different route towards Donnbrook. The procession passed on to the south side of the square, and drew up in as good order as the pressure of the multitude would allow, opposite the residence of Mr. O'Connell. Here the scene was really a most extraordinary manifestation of enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by some ladies and other members of his family, appeared on the balcony in front, whilst the bands struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" and the multitude cheered with a degree of animation and heartiness which perhaps was never equalled at any popular exhibition. About two o'clock, the first part of the procession reached Donnbrook, and the various trades came in rapidly from that hour, and took up their stations on the extensive green. The number of tradesmen alone in the procession was estimated at upwards of 1000, of the general population of the city and the neighbouring counties, who flocked to this meeting. At three o'clock the entire of the trades had entered the Green, which was then crowded by a multitude of immense amount; the bands playing lively airs, and the people waiting with anxiety for the arrival of Mr. O'Connell. The "Evening Mail" estimates the numbers at "considerably over one hundred thousand persons," but other calculations make it double that number. There was a great number of horsemen, farmers, and others from the neighbouring counties.

At half-past three o'clock a tremendous cheer announced the approach of Mr. O'Connell, who entered the Green seated upon the back of his favourite horse, accompanied by Mr. Steele. John O'Connell, Esq. (the champion of the cause of the repeal) in Ireland caused by the union, and numerous letters were read from influential persons apologising for their absence. After addresses from Henry Grattan, Esq. M.P. and from some other gentlemen, the music came forward, amidst much cheering. In Donnbrook they called the mechanics "diverting vagabonds." In London there were two "diverting vagabonds," called Wellington and Peel; two Jackeens, whom, for their services to Irish agitation, they had made repeal agents, and who were ordered to repeat for the people, and a voluntary service he had rendered the people of Ireland by calling them perjurers. He now proposed him a repeal warden. Mr. O'Connell then presented himself, and was received with general and enthusiastic cheering. He said it never had

happened to him to see such an assembly as had been congregated that day. He had more strength — more physical force — than ever he had commanded, or general led. Yes, there never was such a national uprising — such a simultaneous declaration of opinion — such a manifestation of peaceable determination — such a national resolve, recorded in the presence of heaven, and respecting to the nations around that Ireland would be free, and the union be repealed. He said that the nation must manage their strength. There must be no riot, no violence, no tumult. They would have the country to themselves. The English were beginning to perceive that, the Irish ministers were quailing before the Wellington threatened to go to war with them. Ah! Peel came into the House of Commons, and lied about the Queen. Ah! There was ever anything in the history of the world so audacious as the conduct of these two ministers? The people of Ireland, however, had declared that they would not go to war. Already they had gained one victory; they had abashed Wellington, and cowed Peel. And Sir James Graham, the man of many lies, and Stanley the maniac (laughter), they had cowed them too. He had been amused by the "Times" newspaper of Saturday last. A fellow published a poem in England, some time ago, called the "Devil's Walk." That person was rather busy in England just now (a laugh). He had several jobs in hand; one was in Scotland and another in Wales. The author of the "Devil's Walk" described, amongst other things, the proprietor of the "Times" newspaper; but he would not then repeat the description. Walter, of the "Times," was weeping at his disappointment because the Irish people did not break out into insurrection. There was no better or more effective mode of annihilating their enemies than by keeping the peace. The article of the "Times" commenced by saying that "Mr. O'Connell was to have another monster meeting on Monday." He thanked the "Times" for the monster meeting. It was not a drunken or outrageous meeting. The people assembled in peace and dispersed in peace. Then the "Times" said that hundreds of thousands assembled in Ireland; that, although coming from the "Times," was quite true. It was said Mr. O'Connell's "troops" would separate at the word of command. They needed no command to keep the peace, and they would their enemies meet by strict obedience to the law. The English Tory papers had called the Irish people "brutes," "worse than New Zealand savages;" and the "Times" designated their clergy "a demon priesthood," "a surplussage of ruffians," "a set of scoundrels," and divers other names equally insulting. They band him (Mr. O'Connell) for strong language; but see how they had set him the example; and he had endeavoured, although he failed, to set them back something in kind. Mr. O'Connell next alluded to the repeal movement. He said that the repeal would lead to the Repeal Association 1825, from the repealers of America. Throughout this country the cry of Irish sympathy would resound for the splendid manifestation of sympathy for the sufferings and constitutional struggles of the Irish people. The honourable gentleman next alluded to the benefits of repeal. What he was doing now was not for the rich alone, but for all, rich and poor; and the cause was a glorious and heart-inspiring one. And though years accumulated upon him, he felt he was growing young again in the glorious struggle. He member, they were looking for the repeal — nothing short of the repeal. Even if England were capable or disposed to do them justice, they never could be satisfied without a local parliament, for in domestic legislation alone they could find a security for Irish prosperity. He would, now have repeal at all events. The offer of justice came too late. A royal duke had once sworn that Catholic Emancipation should never be granted; and yet no oaths had been sworn against the repeal; and there were four hundred oaths, they should nevertheless have the repeal of the union. The union was passed in violation of law, and they required no act of Parliament to obtain a restoration of their parliament. Their beloved Queen had only to issue her writ, summoning a parliament in College Street, and the measure would be passed. He would then, for the Queen (loud cheering). Would they not, then, join him in struggling for repeal (tremendous cheering)? They were now temperate teetotalers. In his mercy the eternal Creator raised up Father Mathew, and gave to the people the grace of becoming his disciples. The struggle of freedom was rising — it was on the horizon — soon would it shine over them; and whilst they pitied the fate of other nations, they would rejoice in the glory of their own beloved land —

The stars have fallen, but still still art young;
Thy nation is rising, whilst others have set;
And though the measure of thy life is but a span,
The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

Mr. O'Connell retired amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations. Mr. Reilly, town councillor, and several others, subsequently addressed the meeting, and about seven o'clock the immense multitude separated in the greatest order and quietness.

DISMISSAL OF MORE IRISH MAGISTRATES. — The following magistrates have been superseded: — Mark E. Lynch, Esq., borough of Galway; Peter A. Daly, Esq., county of Galway; Alexander Sherlock, Esq., borough of Waterford; Richard Duckett, Esq., county of Waterford; Thomas A. Joyce, Esq., county of Galway, the latter at his own request.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Tuesday. Mr. O'Connell made a long speech, and concluded by handing in 1079s. 3d. to the cause. The O.P. was raised from Halifax. The repeal rent amounted to 2461s. 14s.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. — While the tragedy of *Macbeth* was in course of representation on Monday, for the benefit of Mr. Anderson, a young man, apparently about twenty years of age, rather respectably attired, took his seat in the upper gallery at the extreme point of the right hand side. Shortly after placing himself in this locality, he was observed to retire, and to return, and after a brief interval received his original position. When Mr. Calcraft, who personated *Macduff*, made his appearance, the unfortunate individual flung a bottle, such as is used for containing pickles, at that gentleman, and then recklessly exclaimed, "D—n you; oh! Calcraft, Calcraft, Calcraft; villain, villain, villain, a young man threw himself into a menagerie, and brandishing a huge pocket-knife, the blade of which resembled a dagger, and, still looking towards the stage, uttered in a violent and incoherent manner other expressions of a similar character. Policeman No. 8, Thomas Mc Cabe, who sat in an adjacent box, was requested to seize the young man by the wrist of the right hand to secure the knife, and in the course of a hard struggle the delinquent overturned, and dropped on his feet in the middle gallery, whence, without a moment's hesitation, he sprang upon the stage, and, uttering a loud shriek, was rushed to Mr. Calcraft, who he did not seem to be intoxicated.

Mr. Calcraft, at the conclusion of *Macbeth*, announced to the audience that no clue as to the motives of the unhappy man could be discovered. He breathed his last a few minutes after one o'clock.

PETRARCH'S TOMB AT ARQUA.

Petrarch's tomb at Arquà has just been restored by the care of Count Leon. In the course of the works, the remains of the poet were uncovered, and part of the body was found almost untouched by time. A fragment of cloth, in which he was enveloped, was taken away, and will be solemnly deposited in the parish church. Of Arquà, Samuel Rogers, in his "Italy," writes—

"Three leagues from Padua stands, and long has stood,
(The Paduan student knows it, honours it),
A lonely tomb beside a mountain church;
And I arrived there at the sun declined
Low in the west. The gentle air that breathe
Fragrance at eve, were rising, and the birds
Singing their farewell song—the very song
They sung the night that tomb received a tenant,
When as alive clothed in his canon's stole
And slowly winding down the narrow path,
Princes, and prelates mingled in his train,
Anxious, by any act, while yet they could,
To catch a ray of glory by reflection.
And from that hour have kindred spirits flocked
From distant countries—from the north, the south—
To see where he is laid."

THE THAMES REGATTA.

The races for the first day of this long-talked-of regatta came off on Monday. The company began to assemble on the river sides at an early hour, and by 1 o'clock an immense number of boats of all sorts and shapes were in requisition, and were to be seen making their way towards Putney Bridge. By 2 o'clock the river presented a most animated appearance; steamers, skiffs, wherries, and all sorts of river craft were to be seen making their way to the scene of action, freighted with thousands of people of all grades and classes. The committee, with the accustomed liberality displayed on these occasions, provided a steamer for the accommodation of their friends, and secured the services of Mr. Adams and his military band to enliven the proceedings of the day, and make addition to the other good things on board. The steamer appointed to convey the committee and their friends left her moorings opposite the premises of Mr. Searle, the boat-builder, at Lambeth, at about half-past 2 o'clock, and proceeded up the river. Having passed Putney Bridge, which was covered with spectators, she made the best of her way to her appointed station, and brought up a little above the Bishop's Walk at Fulham. The scene on the river at this point (between 3 and 4 o'clock) was one of extraordinary interest. Putney was all animation, a flag was hoisted on the tower of the old church, and the bells rang out a merry peal. The two well-known taverns, the Belis and the Star and Garter, were filled with company; and along both sides of the river, but more particularly on the north side, stands were erected for the accommodation of thousands. They were not so well filled as might be expected, but nevertheless there was an immense conglomeration of persons. The first race came off at twelve minutes to 4 o'clock. It was for two silver cups, value 20*l.* each, and was thus:

A Pair-oared Race, by gentlemen.—First Heat.—1*st*, Messrs. Wilkinson and Bailey, pink; 2*d*, Messrs. Dalgleish and Wallace, red.—From Putney Bridge to Hammersmith Bridge, Messrs. Dalgleish and Wallace came in first, a good race, second heat, eight minutes past 4 o'clock, 1*st*, Messrs. Julius and Bumpstead, green; 2*d*, Messrs. Jefferys and Jackson, white and red; 3*d*, Messrs. Chapman and Earnshaw, orange. Won by Messrs. Julius and Bumpstead. This was also a good race.

Next came the Scullers' Race, by watermen, for 20*l.* The start was at twenty-two minutes past 4 o'clock. First Heat.—1, C. Hill, white; Pocock, green; Shelton, pink; Bull, orange; Newell, purple. An excellent race, won by Pocock, Hill coming in second. Second Heat, at twenty-three minutes to 5 o'clock.—Gondrum, black; Phelps, stripes; G. Campbell, yellow; and Thomas Coombes, white. This, like the first race, was well contested. Gondrum came in first, and Thomas Coombes second.

The Four-oared Race by gentlemen came next, and the start took place at twenty minutes to six o'clock, for a silver challenge cup, value 80 guineas, thus:—First Heat.—Leander Club, red; St. George's Club, white and red. Won without much difficulty by the Leander. Second heat: Royal Academy Club, green; Trinity Club, light blue; Guy's Club, orange. The Guy's Club boat came in first, and the Royal Academy second. It will be seen that neither the Oxford University Club boat nor the Oxford Aquatic Club boat were in these heats, though originally entered to start.

The Pair Oars Race by watermen, for 50*l.*, came off immediately afterwards, thus:—Pocock and Liddy, green; Godfrey and Southern, red; Goodwin and T. Coombes, black; Hill and D. Coombes, white. This was an excellent race. The green took the lead and kept it all the way, though not without a desperate struggle. The black was the second in. The second heat was—Newell and Everard, purple; Deal and G. Campbell, yellow; Green and Church, pink; Doubledee and H. Campbell, light blue; J. Phelps and Harris, stripes. This race was well contested. It was won by the light blue; purple coming in second.

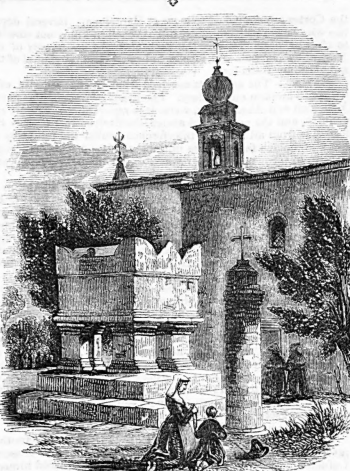
It was originally intended that the eight-oared race should be rowed from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Eyt, but the tide had already turned when it was time for the start, and it was therefore very properly arranged that the start should be at Chiswick Eyt, and the coming in at Putney Bridge. The race was by gentlemen, for the Gold Challenge Cup of 150 guineas' value. First heat: Civil Engineers' Club, orange; Oxford Aquatic Club, blue and white. Won without much difficulty by the Oxford boat. Second heat: Leander Club, red; Hammersmith Subscription Rowing Club, light blue; Oxford University Club, purple. Won by the Oxford boat, the Cambridge boat being second.

SECOND DAY.

The attendance on the first day was computed at something like fifty thousand, so dispersed on the two river sides of towing path and on the numerous craft moored on the river, that every one fortunately possessed an opportunity of seeing some part of the race; but that of yesterday by far exceeded it in numbers, and was not less respectable; the exceeding fineness of the weather, aided by the bill of fare, could not fail of pleasing the taste of the aquatic votary, or the more casual pleasure seeker. The races possessed an increased interest over those of the first day, when all were trial heats, a description of competition sufficient to awaken the sporting interest, but ill-calculated to ally it. Who was to win? was the repeated question put by one aquatic amateur to another, not only one race, but the several final heats to be contested; and the answer brought with it the same uncertainty and want of confidence in opinion consequent upon the competition of men evenly matched. There were eleven races on the list, amongst which were the grand heats in the four-oared race by gentlemen. In the scullers' race by watermen, in the pair-oared race by gentlemen, in the four-oared race by landmen, in the pair-oared race by watermen, in the double stake by ditto, and to crown all, the final heat with the eight-oared crews, and the consequent attraction, accounts reasonably enough for an increase of company over the former day. At half-past three the severest steamers and small boats having gone to their moorings, and the stands presenting a good show of fashionable company, preparations were made for the day's sport.

Four-oared Race by Landmen, for a Sweepstakes of 2*l.* each, with 20*l.* added.

First Heat.—Messrs. Fearnley, Kyn, Green, Greenland, and Roxbury (coxswain), red; Messrs. Shepherd, Hancock, Cheller, Cheller, and Bright (coxswain), purple; Messrs. Jackson, Selby, Archer, Salter, and Hallan (coxswain), green; Messrs. Gurnee, Cannon, Butler, Lavis, and — (coxswain), white; Messrs. J. Peter, H. Peters, King, Cox, and Young (coxswain), yellow; Messrs. Beffin, Wright, Manly, Watts, and W. Mansell (coxswain), black; Messrs. Hawes, Farquhar, Sullivan, Miller, and J. Sullivan (coxswain), light blue. First of these two heats the whole of the men, who were fine powerful-looking mechanics, started together. Red and purple in a few seconds afterwards were abreast of each other, and green was running away with the lead, which he maintained, and won by two or three lengths, purple being second. In the second heat, yellow went away with the lead, light blue being second, and black and white lying well up. Light blue rowed up to the oars of the first boat, and a desperate struggle ensued. Black soon after took up the rowing, and led the way to the reach to Hammersmith Bridge, and won cleverly.



PETRARCH'S TOMB.

Sullivan, Miller, and J. Sullivan (coxswain), light blue. First of these two heats the whole of the men, who were fine powerful-looking mechanics, started together. Red and purple in a few seconds afterwards were abreast of each other, and green was running away with the lead, which he maintained, and won by two or three lengths, purple being second. In the second heat, yellow went away with the lead, light blue being second, and black and white lying well up. Light blue rowed up to the oars of the first boat, and a desperate struggle ensued. Black soon after took up the rowing, and led the way to the reach to Hammersmith Bridge, and won cleverly.



THE THAMES REGATTA PRIZE CUPS.

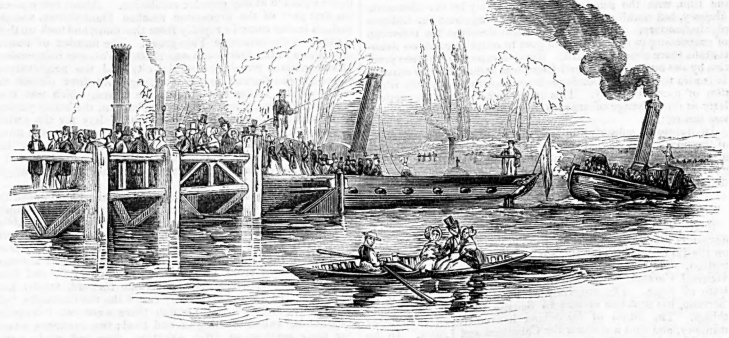
Four-oared Race, by Gentlemen.—Final heat.

Leander Club (red).—Messrs. Dalgleish (stroke), Julius, Wallace, and Shepherd (coxswain). Guy's Club (orange).—Messrs. Hedley (stroke), Ferguson, E. Lloyd, Grogan, and Fenton (coxswain). Royal Academy Club (green).—Messrs. Atkinson (stroke), Cooper, Reed, Carpenter, and Cameron (coxswain). In the start, red appeared to be hampered, but went away well. Green was astern of the party, but

their progress to any extent. Green went up the reach, and won by about two lengths. Black was second.

Eight-oared Race, by Gentlemen.—Grand Heat.

Oxford University Club (purple).—Messrs. Hughes (stroke), Lowndes, Cox, Bourne, Brewster, Roids, R. Menzies, Stappinton, and Shadwell (coxswain). Oxford Aquatic Club (blue and white).—Messrs. Maberley (stroke),



THE SPECTATORS LANDING AT PUTNEY PIER.

looked to be making up for the second heat. Red dashed right away, rowed in the most beautiful way, and won the heat. The winners had been the favourites at 5 to 4 against the field, and the answer brought with it the same uncertainty and want of confidence in opinion consequent upon the competition of men evenly matched.

Scullers' Race, by Watermen.

First Heat.—T. Coombes (white), Milbank; Pocock (green), Lam-

Welch, Pocock, Meynell, Lovestey, Lempriere, Rogers, Stuart, and Churchill (coxswain).

The old spirit of this race was lost in consequence of the above two starting without the Leander, which was entitled to contend. A quarter of an hour before the time appointed, both the Oxford boats were at their

stations, and the Leander not making her appearance some minutes after the discharge of the second gun, the umpire gave the signal to go off, and the boats had not proceeded twenty yards before the Leander turned out from the shore to take her place. Blue and white first got full way on them, but the University almost immediately dashed off for the lead, retained it throughout, and won easily by about 160 yards.

THIRD DAY.

The races terminated on Wednesday, when many fresh heats were rowed or sculled for, and the final heats left from the two former days were decided. The assemblage of spectators, though numerous, was by no means so great as on Monday and Tuesday, nor did the banks of the river and the adjacent taverns and houses exhibit so gay and varied a sight. There were a great many steamers freighted with passengers, and river; but they were comparatively empty, whilst the display of wherries and smaller vessels was proportionally thin. The regatta, taken altogether, has been well attended, and received a very considerable degree of patronage. It must be remembered, that it is the first thing of the kind ever attempted on a large scale, and that it required a little judgment and experience in those who are to carry out such an attempt. That it has caused a good deal of money to be diffused amongst a class of persons to whom very little is a great help, viz. the watermen in the Thames, there can be no doubt; and it has at the same time excited a spirit of emulation amongst that class of men, as well as amongst those gentlemen who have contended as amateurs, that cannot fail to be beneficial to the public, and to result in much good. The regulations have throughout been judicious, and they have been carried into effect with great good temper, as well as firmness; no disputes have arisen, no ill-blood aroused, and no accidents occurred. On the contrary, general satisfaction has been given, much good fellowship promoted, and much that is salutary, both physically and morally, produced. It is to be hoped these sports will be annually repeated, and that next year the patronage they may receive and the good they may do be increased tenfold. The sports of Wednesday were thus:—

Apprentices' Match.—First heat at 4 o'clock. Rowed by Thomas, black; Hicks, white; Collier, red; Silbey, light blue; Lett, blue and white; Grace, yellow. From Putney Bridge to Hammermith Bridge. Lett came in first, Silbey second. A good race. Second Heat, at half-past 4 o'clock, between Messian, light green; Chatley, red and white; Rae, pink; Tisdale, black and white; Knight, dark green; Holloway, black and blue. Messian came in first, Tisdale second. Final Heat, at 7 o'clock, between Lett, Silbey, Mossam, and Tisdale. A splendid contest, won by Lett.

Amateur Scullers.—First heat at 5 o'clock, between Earnshaw, yellow; Tusker, white; Dalgleish, red, white, and green; and Jefferys, white and red cross. A dead heat between the two last named. Second Heat, at 50 minutes past 5 o'clock, between Wallace, red; Kennedy, crimson; P. Conant, green; Dodd, blue cross; and Conant, of Oxford, purple. Won by Kennedy. A good struggle. Third Heat, 40 minutes past 5 o'clock, between H. Chapman, pink; St. Aubyn, black; Bumpstead, red and green; and Stapleton, stripes. Won by H. Chapman. Final heat, at half-past 6 o'clock, between the first and second in the former heats. Won by Chapman.

Four-oared Race by Watermen, 30 in number, who rowed during the other races in the boats of the umpires, at 6 o'clock. Six four-oared boats started. It was won by the boat with the yellow colours.

Eight-oared Race by Gentlemen Amateurs, to be drawn by lottery, for silver medals, start at half past 5 o'clock. Five boats started, and a most beautiful race it was. The crews were very evenly matched, and pulled in a first-rate style. It was won by the crew of Messrs. Chapman and Julius, the names of whom were as follows:—Fowler (coxswain), Smith, Julius, N. Chapman, Arnold, Lloyd, Fergusson, and Robinson.

At the conclusion of the sports, the cups, medals, and other prizes were presented to the winners on board the yacht of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, amidst the usual demonstrations of good feeling. The river at this time presented the most animated appearance. Steamers, barges, yachts, wherries, funnies, skiffs, and other aquatic conveyances, were all in motion, and making for London, the flags were being hauled down, the mobs on the shore disappearing, and everything beginning to assume its usual appearance. We did not hear of any accidents on the return home, notwithstanding the crowded state of the river at the bridges.

BURNING OF VALPARAISO.

Valparaiso has been the scene of a calamity such as has never before been equalled in Chili. At a quarter past 8 p. m., on the 15th of March, flames were first seen breaking through the roof of the naval stores of Messrs. Julian and Lopez. An attempt to break down the connection between the burning edifice and a newly built house having failed, the fire spread with the utmost rapidity, embracing a wide range, threatening to extend over the whole circumference, which it brilliantly illuminated. Great efforts were made to save the Bourse by pulling down houses in its vicinity, and, fortunately, with success. On the other side of the place, however, where the fire originated, its progress was not arrested till it had destroyed the whole range of houses reaching near to the sea. Finding no further material in this direction, it crossed the street, and speedily caught hold of the printing establishment occupied by the "Mercury." The pumps, which up to this time had been worked with the greatest activity, now became unserviceable; no further resistance could at this point be offered to the raging element, which, showing itself sometimes in clouds of black smoke, at other times in sheets of bright flame, enveloped everything in its way, until it reached to the front of the Custom House. In anticipation, a house had been here pulled down, to prevent the further progress of the fire, and at half past three the minds of the inhabitants were greatly quieted by the assurance that it had done its worst, and that its ravages might be considered to have ceased. An attempt had been before made to arrest the conflagration by blowing up with gunpowder the store of Signor Corro, but the quantity of powder being insufficient, no result was produced, but a slight earthquake, which increased the terror of the enormous and compact crowd of spectators who occupied the pier, every street, the neighbouring heights, &c., the boats and ships in the bay, whose masts and rigging were crowded with human beings. To persons ignorant of the topography of the town, it is impossible to convey an exact idea of the cause of this terrible conflagration, the damage caused by which is estimated, by the Valparaiso "Gazette," at 2,000,000 dollars (or 400,000*l.*), though this statement in a subsequent number is somewhat modified. Immediately after the first alarm, the Minister of War, the Governor, and other persons of influence, were on the spot, and prompt assistance was rendered under their and others' direction, by a great number of firms of various countries. In the list of those who aided, we observe especially mentioned M. Alie, the commander of the Reine Blanche, and the greater part of his crew; Captain Hammond, of the Salamander, assisted by Lieutenant Carpenter and seventy men; Captain Carrick, of the Pearl, who narrowly escaped from the flames, and Captain Heath, who rendered great service in the preservation of the Bourse. The crews of the vessels, both French and British, gave the most valuable aid by their courage, promptness, discipline, and strength. Prompt measures had been taken to repair the consequences of this sad calamity, to collect in one place all goods rescued from the flames, and to make arrangements for the resumption of business, which had been wholly interrupted.

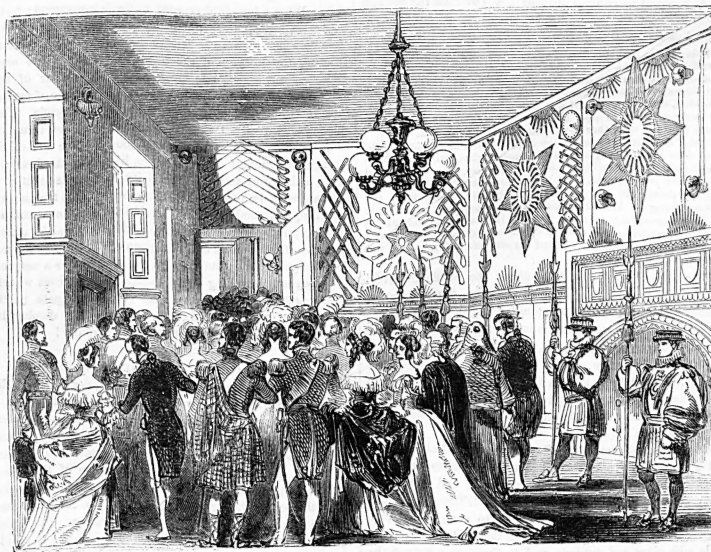


THE GRAND STAIRCASE, ST. JAMES'S (for description, see page 264.)

WELSH RIOTS.

CARMARTHEN.—THE RIOTS IN WALES.—The statement that there had been a battle at Newcastle Emlyn between the troops and the mob, in which the soldiers were worsted, has been contradicted. It is perfectly true that the Dragons did march to Newcastle Emlyn the day stated, and that one of the men was drowned, but it was accidentally while bathing.

were fired, followed by tremendous shouting. The gate and the hedge soon disappeared; but the toll-house being newly and strongly built, the roof and the wall being of the best materials, as to stone and mortar, it appeared that it was a difficult task for them to destroy it. However, after considerable exertions, down it came nearly to its foundation. They then left, and came down through the centre of



THE GUARD ROOM, ST. JAMES'S, DURING A DRAWING-ROOM.

MORE GATES DESTROYED.—About four o'clock on Tuesday morning last, Rebecca, with a numerous gang of her children, paid a visit to Penryn gate, near Llanegwad, on the Llandilo road. They demolished the gate in a short time, and then stripping the roof off the toll-house, left the walls in a tottering

condition. When they had completed the work of destruction, they fired off fifteen volleys, and then immediately dispersed in various directions. They were all well armed, and disguised in women's clothes. On Wednesday night, Gurrey-fach gate, near Llandilo, was completely demolished; and the noise of the rioters was distinctly heard in the town of Llandilo, but none dared go out to prevent their outrageous proceedings. Several other gates and bars were destroyed in this county during the last week; and we are sorry to hear that the gate-destroying mania is now spreading very fast through the whole of Cardiganshire, and hardly a night passes without some gate being destroyed, notwithstanding the presence of the military in the various towns within the disturbed districts. The inhabitants of Cardigan town were greatly alarmed on Friday evening last by "Rebecca and her Daughters" paying a visit to the Pensarnie turnpike gate, on the Aberystwyth road, and the Rhydyfowch upper gate, on the Llanegwad road. About eleven o'clock a large party was seen coming down Cardigan Common, preceded by about six horsemen exceedingly well mounted, the rest being on foot; the horses were on the full gallop, and those on foot running after them at a rapid pace. They were all disguised, having their faces blackened, and wore some women's clothes, others with smocks, &c., and were otherwise disguised, carrying with them guns, swords, scythes, pitchforks, and other weapons of destruction, intended no doubt as a self-defence in the event of their being attacked. Immediately on their arrival at the Pensarnie gate, the work of demolition began. The sounds of saws and hatchets were distinctly heard, and whilst the work of destruction was being carried on, several shots

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The Picctorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

IRELAND.—HER "LIONS" AND "DOVES."

THE apparent tranquillity of Downing Street shows itself in strange contrast with the excitement pervading all Ireland. SIR ROBERT PEEL smiles tranquilly, like "Patience on a monument," whilst DANIEL O'CONNELL talks of armies, and victories, that may be marshalled and then must be won against the Saxon. SIR ROBERT is all blandness and serenity; DANIEL, a volcanic orator, pouring forth pumice and lava sufficient to burn up and carry away twenty cabinets. Possibly, the quietude of the minister is the result of conscious power; possibly it may be strength "reposing on its red right arm." We hope it is so; but it cannot be denied that the Session of Parliament is fast wearing to a close, and that nothing has as yet been done for the security of Ireland. The Arms Bill is slowly growing into an Act; whilst every day brings its new report of multitudinous meetings, or rather reviews of troops in *posse* by General O'CONNELL. Slowly enough is the Government arriving at a determination to disarm the people; the people, in the meantime, becoming stronger and stronger upon the stimulants supplied to them by the Agitator himself, and by those "lions of the folds of Judah," and "doves of Armagh"—the priesthood that roars and cooes at every meeting.

We have no wish to inflict harsh terms upon the Catholic clergy. It is our faith that among them may be found men of unaffected piety—teachers of goodness—peacemakers—consolers of human nature in its direst need and misery; but certainly the priests honouring the suite of the Liberator are distinguished rather for their verbal impetuosity than for practical meekness. They have been called by one Mr. O'LEARY lions and doves. Honestly, we think they exhibit more feline carnivorousness than love and gentleness. They are lions to prey upon living flesh—lions, prowling for victims; not doves, seeking the olive branch.

At a recent meeting at Newmarket (we take the account from "The Cork Examiner"), the Rev. Mr. BELCHIOR roared as follows:—

It is now so late that I will conclude my observations by informing you of the lies that are heaped on you in the House of Commons by that fellow Sir James Graham (groans); but he is not the only liar there (hear): there is in the Upper House a truckling, vacillating liar, Lord Brougham (renewed groans); his name is nearly as ugly as that of the fellow who got the coach contract the other day. (Loud cries of "Craal, Craal.") Oh, the crawling creature! ("Hear," and cheering.) But what does Lord Brougham say amongst other things? Why, that the clergy are leading you on to revolution. (Groans.) And what think you he is doing in his own country? He is giving a great dinner to the notorious Duke of Cumberland, the present King of Hanover (loud and tremendous groaning); he is endeavouring to raise himself in his estimation, and is probably preparing him for the effort to suppress this country; for you know he made an offer of his services and troops to put down the Irish (groaning).

Who fails to recognise in the above the pupil's imitation of a great master? It has not, to be sure, the same voluminous abuse as that pouring from the lips of the Agitator: it wants the full gusto of blackguardism that distinguishes much of the oratory of Mr. O'CONNELL; but it nevertheless displays the imitative powers of a great admirer. Poor Lord BROUGHAM! he has his faults, no doubt; but that he should be abused for the imputed ugliness of his name is too much even from a man blessed with the euphony contained in—BELCHIOR!

Another gentleman, the Reverend Mr. MURRAY, said, and gravely too it appears, "Peace is our motto, order our watchword, the repeal cards our swords, and the repeal peace our cannon." Under that motto O'CONNELL boasts of his peaceful army, strong enough to conquer Europe. For order, our watchword, substitute the *rent*, to the repeal cards add pikes and muskets, and to the penny cannon the seriousness of ball cartridge. This reverend preacher of peace next alluded to the Union:—

The heavy wrath of Heaven, which sooner or later is sure to await the guilty, fell signally on some of the promoters of that foul national crime, and one of them cut his throat, as it is said, with a twopenny penknife. England may say in her folly, that

what was done here may be done again. Let her try her hand; and if it be a game that two can play at, she may be commended. We are 9,000,000; and a nation of such magnitude, brave, bold, generous, and virtuous, will never shrink from danger, or bow their heads in slavery.

Nine million strong! Strong in what, good preacher of Christian benevolence—mild, gentle remembrancer of cut throats and twopenny penknives? Strong in your motto of peace? Strong in your watchword; invincible by your card swords; destructive by your copper cannon, extracted from the pockets of a peasantry? Is this your *only* strength? Have you no other arms, no other commissariat for your nine million troops? Are there no figures of muskets and artillery mingling in your dream of repeal—no tangible sympathy in the shows of war from America?

These men, in the very outsparking of their vanity, show that they are not only prepared for an armed rebellion, but hope it. Mr. O'CONNELL, to be sure, is ready to die for his country in one breath, and in the very next declares dying to be a monstrous absurdity; or, like a tragic player, he is willing to die every night until further notice, rising again to a hot supper when the curtain shall be down.

The "Morning Post" fears the worst; but, then, this must be from its intimate personal knowledge of those who "sit in palaces and in castles:—"

We behold, as it were, the very elements of the social fabric heaving beneath our feet; the awful noise as of distant ruins comes booming upon our ears; and even they who sit in palaces and in castles are forced to think of the surging waves of political distraction, which seem not unlikely to sweep them from their seats.

We do not sympathise with the fears of our contemporary. Whilst with him we agree in the existence of political and social convulsion, we believe that the excitement will gradually subside, from the conviction upon all parties of the necessity of "bearing and forbearing." We believe that the tumult in Ireland will expend itself, if it be shown to Ireland that the Government sympathises with its real wants, whilst at the same time it puts down with the strong hand the rebellious attempts of its would-be masters.

MODESTY OF A LEGISLATOR.

A day or two since the LORD MAYOR gave another of those splendid banquets which will cast a lustre over his year of greatness, making his mayoralty dear to the hearts (and stomachs) of grateful lords and commoners. The feast, however, was not so much distinguished for the luxury of the viands—the perfection of the wines—the taste and costliness of the plate—as for the words of the LORD MAYOR. What, indeed, was Solomon, "in all his glory," to the wisdom of Solomon? What the cedar, and gold, and carvings to the "Proverbs?" In the like manner, what was the LORD MAYOR's feast to the LORD MAYOR's words?

The Lord Mayor said that no man could feel more pride than he felt at being surrounded by so many ornaments of the honourable profession of the law. He assured them that he felt considerable difficulty in understanding the laws he was instrumental in making. (Laughter.) He was really induced to suspect that the lawyers in the House of Commons felt an interest in rendering the laws they made as intricate as possible (laughter); and that the laws under such enlightened supervision and care became to a great extent unintelligible. (Great laughter.)

SWIFT might not have disdained the satire conveyed in this. What a beautiful reproof to the law-mongers; to the men who, like spiders, catch their daily dinners by the webs they spin into statutes! In the first place, says the LORD MAYOR, the lawyers of the House of Commons are ornaments of an honourable profession; the honour of that calling being especially manifested in the practice of making laws intricate, and to a great extent unintelligible. Yes; this is honour. To trade upon the simplicity of men, and to perplex and eat up one's neighbour, is to be one of the world's ornaments! His Lordship, however, added to this satire a charming touch of simplicity, in the declaration of his profound ignorance as a legislator. It was true he was called upon to make laws, to divide upon motions, and, indeed, to put the social machine in action; yet was he utterly ignorant of its objects and movements. It might be a machine of great utility and beauty, and it might be a very car of Juggernaut, crushing men beneath its murderous wheels. There are, doubtless, many who may participate in the ignorance of the LORD MAYOR; but how few display his ingenuousness—how few confess their inability!

FRENCH RAILWAYS AND FRENCH CANNON.

The French Chamber of Deputies have, for a season, deflected the Government project of railways. However, if France is not to be blessed with the means of rapid interchange of thought and commerce, those true ministrants of civilisation, she will at least have her capital surrounded, shut up in stone fortresses. The good people of Paris may not be able to travel to Belgium or England in a few hours; but—thanks to the energy and will of the King!—they will be guarded against an army of invasion. Moreover, the guns mounted on the bastions may doubtless, should occasion serve, be turned upon the city, and rebellion be crushed in its garret. Beautiful is this legacy prepared by the astute LOUIS PHILIPPE for the COMTE DE PARIS. Never did grandfather show a more affectionate zeal for the future security of his descendant; and never did people work so willingly to enslave themselves as the French of the nine-

teenth century. Meanwhile, there is no money for national railways. No: the whole energy of the nation must be employed to protect Paris for—LOUIS PHILIPPE. We think it is FRANKLIN who tells the story of a man desirous of inducing his fellow-labourer to carry a plough-share on his shoulders to a certain distance. To this end the shrewd knave continually praised his dupe. "Well, you are a strong man! I never saw so strong a man! I never could have thought that any man was so strong!" And thus the eulogist, with unburthened shoulders, went on; his foolish companion, sweating under his load, yet still tickled and comforted by the wily praise, and still bearing the plough-share to the required spot. In the like way has LOUIS PHILIPPE gulled the French. "You are a great people—a glorious people! Paris is the first city of the world; yea, the very first! And shall she again be polluted by foreign invasion? Shall the Cossack's horse again neigh in the Carousel? Forbid it, fame! forbid it, honour! Allons, mes enfans! Vive la Gloire! Vive la Liberté!" And the French, indignant at the picture of the desecrating army of invasion—convinced by the patriotic jingle of the king—went lustily to work, and in a few months have built fortresses, which when considered with reference to the ostensible purpose of their erection, have been called by the first military authorities, "the greatest folly of the age." True it is, that an enemy outside the walls might laugh at the cannon, but not the citizens within. The cannon, too, will be so mounted, that we have not the slightest doubt it can be turned either way.

FATAL DUEL.

At about a quarter past 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, police constable 130 S observed two cabs, the first containing three gentlemen inside, and the second three gentlemen, pass down Maiden Lane in the direction of Highgate. About ten minutes after he was alarmed by hearing a single shot fired, and presently after the two cabs returned at a very speedy rate with but three out of the five gentlemen, and driving in the direction of the Regent's Park. This circumstance excited great suspicion, and immediately after several labourers, who had just come to commence their labours in haymaking in the adjoining field, gave information that a gentleman was lying in the field adjoining who had been shot. On hastening to the spot the police found a gentleman, who gave his name as Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, and his address 188, Sloane Street, lying on the grass, bleeding from a wound in the right side, and another gentleman, who gave his name as George Gulliver, and who stated himself to be the surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), standing by the wounded gentleman's side. On the police inquiring what had happened, Colonel Fawcett replied, "What is that to you? It is an accident." Under the direction of Mr. Gulliver a door was procured, and the unfortunate gentleman, Col. Fawcett, was taken in the first instance conveyed to the Brecknock Arms Tavern, but was refused admittance; he was then conveyed to the Camden Arms, Randolph Street, Camden Town, where accommodation was afforded. At the request of Col. Fawcett his lady was at once sent for, and on her arrival in a very agitated condition the Colonel confessed that he had been fighting a duel with his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Munroe, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Mr. Sandys, surgeon, of Kentish Town, who was then sent for, deemed it advisable, from the dangerous state of the wound, to call in Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Lister, who arrived about eight o'clock and inspected the result of their consultation was that they discovered that the ball had entered the unfortunate gentleman's body on the right side, passed through the right lung, and had dropped into the intestines, in a similar manner to that in the case of the late Mr. Drummond. On a consultation of the medical gentlemen, all of whom were of opinion that the wound was mortal, but there was some difference as to the nature of the wound, Sir Benjamin Brodie pronouncing it fatal, and Mr. Lister expressing a belief that he might recover. Immediately on the occurrence taking place, information was forwarded to the Spectator of the 5 Division, who lost no time in endeavouring to trace out the parties connected with so outrageous a breach of the peace; and from his inquiries it was ascertained that, in addition to the other principal, Lieutenant Munroe, the name of one of the seconds is Mr. Grant, a Lieutenant in the Guards, but that the individual had not been ascertained. The field on which the lamentable occurrence took place is immediately adjoining the right ground belonging to the Brecknock Arms Tavern, in which the grass is very high, so that the relative positions of the duellists were perfectly traced, and more particularly the spot where the unfortunate Colonel fell. The distance from where his antagonist stood is clearly identified as being forty paces. It is reported that in the interview of Colonel Fawcett with his wife, he distinctly stated that he himself had not fired, nor did he intend to do so, at Lieutenant Munroe, but that the choice of fire falling on the latter, he had scarcely taken his position before he was shot, and that all the other parties, whose names he refused to give, with the exception of Mr. Gulliver, ran away on the instant. Mr. Gulliver accompanied Colonel Fawcett to the Camden Arms, where he was detained in custody under the orders of Inspector Agnew, who took him before the coroner, the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Court, where he was held to bail, himself in 500l. and two sureties, Colonel Richardson and Captain Oliver, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), in 250l. each, to appear to answer the charge.

Lieut.-Col. Fawcett died at ten minutes before six o'clock on Monday morning. In a conversation held by Mr. Sandys with the deceased, the former expressed his astonishment that the gallant lieutenant-colonel should not have stood upon his character and known courage instead of accepting Lieut. Munroe's challenge; to which Col. Fawcett replied that he thought Lieut. Munroe was bullying him, and this notion led to the fatal rencontre. A short time before the unfavourable change took place in the gallant officer, he exclaimed, "I wish now that I had not accepted the challenge, but stood upon my own ground. I wish I had fallen in the field of battle." Soon after this declaration he became delirious. Lieut. Munroe and Lieut. Grant are stated to have gone to Germany, in company with the second of Lieut.-Col. Fawcett.

The fatal termination of the above catastrophe cannot fail to render every circumstance in connection therewith of the most interesting. The following particulars relative to the deceased and his antagonist have been published:—It appears that Col. Fawcett has been stationed in India for some time past with his regiment, and on being ordered to China, about two years since, Mrs. Fawcett returned to England with her two children,

one of which is only recently dead. After serving through the principal events of the late war in China, Col. Fawcett, whose fevered imagination was by an act of yellow fever, and health had become seriously affected, in the year 1890 he arrived in England, in company with Major Daubney, of the 55th regiment, on the 15th of last month, taking up his residence in private lodgings at 188, Sloane Street. The history of his antagonist, Lieutenant Munroe, an instance rare in the highest credit on the discipline which allows, and the industry which merits, so extraordinary a result. Nineteen years since Lieut. Munroe, a young Scotchman, entered the Grenadier Guards (Blue) as a private soldier. A very short time elapsed before his superior attainments were observed by his commanding officers, and he was soon raised to the rank of corporal-depute. The various grades of a full corporal, and a corporal-major were successively passed through by Mr. Munroe, until in 1829 he was appointed adjutant and sub-lieutenant of the regiment. Five years subsequent to this date, the event occurred which brought into family connection the unfortunate deceased and Lieut. Munroe, by the marriage of the latter with a sister of Mrs. Fawcett, a lady of large fortune, whose maiden name was Porter. Lieut. Munroe is one of the finest men in Her Majesty's service, and is universally beloved by all the officers and soldiers of his regiment.

INQUEST.

A jury was empaneled on Monday evening at the Camden Arms, Camden Town, to inquire into the death of Lieut. Col. Fawcett, where many of the facts given above were put in evidence, in addition to which Mr. Sandys and Mr. Liston, surgeons, gave evidence as to the nature of the wound, and ball fractured the seventh rib, passed through the chest, and lodged in the vertebra. The cause of death was the effusion of blood into the chest. The inquiry was eventually adjourned till Thursday.

At ten on Thursday, the inquiry was resumed. Mr. Isidore Blake: "I am brother-in-law of the deceased, and an assistant-surgeon in the 8th Hussars; I was my half-brother, and aged thirty-five. I am staying at 188, Sloane Street, he lived in the same house. I saw the body on Tuesday morning, lying dead at the foot of the stairs. The deceased and Lieut. Munroe married two sisters. Mr. Munroe married the eldest. I had not seen deceased since 1839. I have no personal knowledge of the cause of the quarrel. My first information of it was by letter, which reached me on Sunday afternoon at Newcastle, written by Mrs. Fawcett. I think the letter is in existence, but I cannot say I know the contents. Charles Longman and John Holland were called. Their evidence was the same in substance as that given at the Marylebone Police Court, and which will be found in another part of our paper. John Bedford, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Rhodes, who was acting as watchman in the fields near that in which the duel took place, was next called. He stated that about five o'clock on Saturday morning he heard three shots fired, but did not take any notice of circumstances, as he was frequently a good deal of firing there. Before the firing he had seen five gentlemen walking together near the Brecknock Arms. Presently he lost sight of them; but after the firing he saw two of them walking quickly from the field. Saw the sound of the firing. Did not hear any other of the parties, say anything, or make any statement. James Coop, of 1, Carey Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road was next called. He stated that he had been in the army, and since he left it had taken general employment. On Saturday morning late he was in the employ of Mr. Rhodes. He was in a rick-yard that morning, about ten minutes or a quarter after five, when he heard three shots fired—two as quick as thought, and then a third, after about a long interval as it were, to allow a pistol to be reloaded. Was positive there were three shots; but he had been accustomed to hear firing. Had almost every day heard ball practice at the Brecknock Arms, and therefore did not think much of it. Afterwards saw a wounded gentleman being carried on a door. He complained of being very cold, but he did not say who had shot him. Mr. Wakley now said, Mr. Rhodes, he confessed that he now felt himself in some difficulty. Mr. Gulliver had been summoned to appear at this Court as a witness, and of course he (the Coroner) had the power of swearing and examining him as a witness. He was called, and in the case of Lord Cairns, in the House of Lords that a witness who appeared to have incurred much less responsibility than Mr. Gulliver had incurred in this case was not bound to answer any question which might think in his own judgment might criminate himself, or that he was not bound to answer the highest criminal court in this kingdom, and he (the Coroner) scarcely knew how he could do otherwise than be governed by that decision. If Mr. Gulliver was put upon his oath he was not responsible in point of conscience, and he might give evidence, but, unfortunately, in this case Mr. Gulliver stood in this position—they found five persons going to the ground in three carriages, and found from the evidence of Longman that Mr. Gulliver went to the ground with Lieut. Munroe, and there were circumstances that led to the conviction that Lieut. Munroe was one of the principals in the duel. They found, also, that Colonel Fawcett was in connection or communication of some sort with the two other parties—namely, with the gentleman from the Haymarket, and the gentleman from Portland-Street; consequently it was made up *prima facie*, that if Mr. Gulliver was not the principal, he was a second. Of course this might not be the case. He had every reason, from his own moral conviction, to believe that it was not. But under these circumstances he did not feel justified in examining Mr. Gulliver as a witness. He did not think that he should do so consistently with the duties of his office if he placed Mr. Gulliver upon his oath. The case was far from being complete. They could not conclude the inquiry now. Mr. Gulliver had been examined, and had been held to bail by the magistrate of one of the Police Courts. But he would take that bail into consideration; until he was served with the summons to attend this court. Mr. Gulliver was as free as air from the Coroner's office. He (the Coroner) had a distinct duty to perform, and did not think that he could say that he should liberate Mr. Gulliver upon bail if it were tendered for him. He perhaps might be bailed by a Judge, but at present he should inform Inspector Aggs that he must consider Mr. Gulliver in his custody, and himself responsible for his appearance on any future day to which the inquiry might be adjourned. Mr. Bodkin said: "Mr. Gulliver had attended at Marylebone Police Court, ready to be examined if it was thought fit; and he came here to-day in the same spirit, ready to answer any questions which might be put to him, and give any explanation of the melancholy circumstances of that; and after some general remarks upon the defective state of the law as related to the power of the Coroner to detain witnesses, recommended that the jury should, with him, adjourn to the scene of the catastrophe. The Coroner and jury proceeded to the field in which the duel had been fought. On their return, Mr. Blake was recalled—It being understood that he was now in possession of a letter to which he was first alluded at his previous examination. He said, I was first

to correct part of my former statement; I said I was absent without leave. I meant without "Horse Guards" leave of absence. He had found the letter to which he had alluded in his former evidence, but he wished it should not be called for. It related entirely to private matters, and if it could be done without he should be obliged. The Coroner said the letter must be produced, as it would not read publicly any part of it which did not relate to the present inquiry. Mr. Blake hesitated for a long time, but did not produce the letter. At length, the Coroner said it was his duty to deliver him into custody, as he had not produced it. Can I be forced to produce it? The Coroner—Certainly. A refusal would be a contempt of the Court. Mr. Blake then handed in the letter, which Mr. Wakley having silently perused handed to the clerk, who read it. It was from Mrs. Fawcett, and as follows:—
"Dear Isidore,—Fawcett has had a duel with Munroe, and is shot through the body. Liston and Brodie give me very little hope. God grant I retain my senses! I am with him at the inn near Chalk Farm."
(Signed)
"Camden Arms, Randolph-street, Camden Town."
The jury then adjourned until Thursday morning next at ten o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF MR. GULLIVER.

MARYLEBONE.—THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—On Wednesday, Mr. Gulliver, the surgeon of the Life Guards (Blue), appeared at this court to answer any charge which might be preferred against him in connection with the death of Lieut. Col. Fawcett. Charles Longman was the first witness called. He said he was aware of the charge against Mr. Gulliver, and was a private in the Oxford Blues; acted as coachman to Mr. Munroe, Adjutant in the Blues. On Saturday, July 1st, Mr. Munroe called him at half-past four in the morning, and said he wanted the carriage immediately. Was up at the time, because the regiment was to march that morning; got the carriage, which was a single-horse carriage. Mr. Munroe lodged at the Brecknock Arms, near Camden Town. Drove him there. Arrived at the Brecknock Arms at about ten minutes before five. Mr. Munroe then got out, and went away, leaving witness to mind his own business. Did not say anything in their hands. Another horse. Did not say anything in their hands. Another carriage came up shortly afterwards. It was a close carriage, and contained two persons, who got out, and went away across the fields. Some went down the side of the hedge, and some down the road. They all got together in a field. Mr. Munroe and Mr. Gulliver did not go far from the carriage until the other arrived. Saw them go out of the field, and then they got out of his sight. Did not know the name of the lane; it was on the left from the Brecknock Arms. They were gone about half an hour before I saw them again. While they were away he heard some firing, but could not say whether one or two discharged. It might be two. Could not say whether a gun or pistol would make. Did not afterwards hear any other firing. In half an hour he saw four or five come back very steadily across the field with another gentleman. The gentleman with him was not Mr. Gulliver, and he could not say whether it was either of the other gentlemen who came in the second carriage. He appeared a stranger to him. Should not know him again. The gentleman, and told him to drive to the barracks. Neither of them had anything in their hands. Did not see any pistol. Drove to the barracks directly. Thought he might have seen him once before, but could not say that he had. He was very close to him if he saw him now. Thought that when he saw him before he was walking with his master in the street in plain clothes, but could not say where or under what circumstances. Thought he was rather a thin man, of middle height, and fair complexion, and that he was dressed in a well-made moustache or not. They came back in the same direction as that in which they went. They came back across the fields at a gentle trot. Cannot say whether either of the gentlemen in the second carriage was Col. Fawcett. Had been to 188, Sloane Street, but did not know his post, and his master's name was Alexander Thompson Munroe. John Holland was next called. He stated that he was a glass coachman, and drove for Mr. Cate, of the New Road. Was employed to drive some gentlemen on Saturday morning, at a quarter before four o'clock. Colonel Fawcett gave me the order to take Sloane Street at that time. He was on the box with witness at the time—four o'clock the previous night. Had been to a ball with another family. Col. Fawcett came to his mistress's yard and took witness to Sloane Street to show him the house, as he was to house number 188, in Sloane Street, and he (Col. Fawcett) was anxious that the other family should not be rung up by mistake. Was there at the time appointed; Colonel Fawcett got in and told him to drive to the Haymarket. There they took up another gentleman from Portland Street; did so, and while standing there a street cab came up. The driver had a card in his hand. The gentleman who had got into the Brougham with Colonel Fawcett went into a house for some time came out, got again into the Brougham, and the other got into the street cab. The gentleman who got into the cab was a tall thin man, with light hair and large sandy moustache. The gentleman who got into the cab told witness to follow him to the Brecknock Arms. When they arrived there he saw another carriage waiting. Col. Fawcett and the other gentleman then got out, and went down the road through a toll-gate; the gentleman from the cab went with the other two. Saw the other gentlemen there also; did not know the persons of those gentlemen. Had never seen them before; they had been gone five or ten minutes when they returned, and all went away together into the field. Lost sight of them then. There was a wooden fence, which prevented me seeing them when they passed that; saw them again in about ten minutes; heard a report of fire-arms; can't say whether of more than one, but it was such a report as a gun or pistol would make. After the report saw two gentlemen coming across the field in a hurried sort of manner; they were two of the five whom I had seen before. One was the gentleman from Portland Street, the other I had not seen before; he was one of the gentlemen whom I had found at the Brecknock Arms. They told the coachman to drive as fast as he could or they should be too late for the march. The gentleman whom he took up then came up and then came up and beckoned to him (witness). Witness followed him to the Rifle-ground of the Brecknock Arms, got over a ditch, and saw a gentleman standing on the grass—one of those I had seen before. This gentleman was looking at the Colonel, who was in the cab at that time. It was dark, and the moon was low. He was one of the gentlemen whom he found at the Brecknock Arms. Colonel Fawcett was lying on his back, with his hand to his chest. Did not see any blood, or that he was wounded. Did not see any pistol. A man whom he took up then came up and beckoned witness to get him conveyed to the Brecknock Arms as soon as possible.

Went and tried to get his carriage down to the place. Got the carriage very near it, namely, into the Rifle-ground, but he was carried to the Brecknock Arms on an old door. Labourers in the field, and other persons, to the number of seven or eight carried him. Witness then drove off (with the gentleman he had taken up to the Haymarket) to Mr. Liston's, Church Street, Camden Town. Did not, during the whole of the time, use any pistol or other weapon. The gentleman went in, and after staying some time for Mr. Liston, who was not up, came out, and told him to drive to Sir Benjamin Brodie's. Sir Benjamin was not in, when he came out, witness saw him in the Camden Arms, to which Colonel Fawcett had been removed. Had never said that he saw pistols. Would be on his oath of that; did not see any. Never said to any of the labouring men, "We must take care of these things." There was a pistol case, or a sort of writing case, in the Brougham. The servant belonging to the other carriage opened the door of witness's Brougham; and when he opened it, witness told him not to do that, as the gentleman might not like it. Did not see the case until this person pointed it out to him. It would not have got into any person's pocket. Witness, in continuation, admitted that he saw what he thought to be a dressing-case in Lieutenant Munroe's carriage, but it might be a pistol-case. On hearing the report he turned round and saw Colonel Fawcett fall, but he did not see any other person, or any time. Longman was recalled, and admitted seeing a case in his master's carriage, but he did not observe it until pointed out by the last witness. Mr. Sandys, the surgeon, repeated the evidence he gave on the coroner's inquest. Colonel Fawcett expressed a regret that he had not been on the field of battle. He was a surgeon in the army, proved that the name of the deceased was David Lynar Fawcett. Mr. Bodkin then addressed the Bench on behalf of Mr. Gulliver, and trusted that although circumstances had charged since the former hearing, it would be a great deal to consent to take bail for his reappearance. Mr. Long said that the charge was, of course, that of murder; but considering the readiness with which Mr. Gulliver had attended to meet the charge, and the high respectability of those who were willing to become his sureties, he would take bail in an increased amount. The Earl of March, Sir W. W. Wynne, Col. Richardson, and Capt. Oliver were then accepted as bail in the sum of £500 each.

POSTSCRIPT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday, the Canada Wheat and Flour Bill was read a third time and passed. The second reading of a Bill for the more effectual prevention of the traffic in slaves. The Noble Lord stated the provisions of the Bill, the object of which was to render it penal for a British subject to hold any number of slaves in foreign countries, unless they came into his possession by heirship, or in some other manner having no reference to any voluntary act of his own. There were provisions to prevent the Bill from falling on those who had innocently become the possessors of slaves.—Lord Ashurst was not present to the Bill, and it required great care so to word its provisions as not to interfere with commercial interests by preventing parties from availing themselves of the only property which might be possessed by their debtors. The Bill was then read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. COCHRANE resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, contending that no sufficient cause of complaint for alleged injuries arising out of the union had been shown to warrant the House agreeing to the motion.—Mr. WARD said the formidable organisation going on in Ireland was not to be checked by kind speeches alone. Mr. O'Connell having gained three provinces in his favour, with a considerable portion of the fourth, was still making out a plan for a congress to meet, accordingly in Dublin, and was therefore so necessary for the Government to do something. Repeal of the union he looked upon as another name for separation, and separation as another name for war.—Mr. E. TERNENT said, that if the Church of Ireland was to be given up because it was not the Church of the majority, the Church of England must prepare itself to be tried by the same test. The union had been accepted by all parties as a guarantee for the security of the Established Church.—Mr. MACAULAY said that all the evils they had to contend with arose from the accession of the Government to the Government had not met them by such measures of reason and justice as were demanded.—Sir J. GRAHAM complained of the tone and temper of the speech of Mr. Macaulay, which formed a strong contrast to the previous course.—Mr. Bodkin said he was calm and dispassionate. If the Government hesitated in repressing the rebellious spirit which now prevailed in Ireland, the glory of England would be departed, and the most deplorable consequences must be the inevitable result. The debate was then adjourned.

This afternoon (Saturday) a rumour was current that Lieut. Munroe, the surviving principal in the late duel with Col. Fawcett, had fallen by his own hand, having shot himself. His wife was stated to be in a state of phrenzied distraction.

The remains of Colonel Fawcett were interred with the strictest privacy at nine o'clock this morning (Saturday) in the Kensal Green Cemetery.

THE DUEL.—On Friday Mr. Bodkin applied to Mr. Justice Coleridge, at the judges' chambers, for a *habeas corpus* and writ of *certiorari* on behalf of Mr. Gulliver, at present in custody of the police by order of Mr. Wakley the coroner. The learned counsel having recapitulated the facts of the duel, said Mr. Gulliver was attending to the coroner, and was taken into custody and held to bail as a party concerned; that although thus charged, the coroner, under pretence of examining him as a witness, summoned him to the inquest, which he attended; and then did not examine him, but gave him into custody, although no verdict had been returned.—Mr. Bodkin submitted that the coroner had no power or authority to commit to custody until the inquisition terminated. The authority of the coroner did not commence until the jury had returned their verdict, consequently the present proceedings of that officer were illegal. Mr. Justice Coleridge immediately granted both applications. Mr. Gulliver, after the termination of the proceedings before Mr. Wakley on Thursday, was taken into custody by Inspector Aggs, and conveyed to the station-house, where he will remain until the above writs are returned.

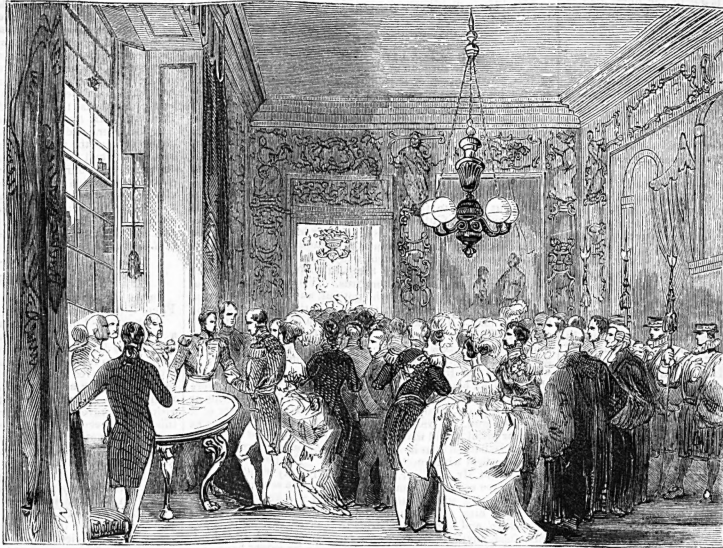
The sale of the effects of the late Duke of Sussex, which have been going on for some time past, was brought to a close on Friday. The sum realised by the auction is said to be £40,000. The arrival of the transit ship Rochester we have papers to the 17th inst. They contain much news of importance. President Tyler continued his pilgrimage, and had passed through Providence, and on to Boston, where he appears to have been well received. Great preparations were making for the celebration at Boston of the President's return. The press of the city, President Tyler, and some other eminent men, was expected to give considerable éclat to the proceedings.

Her Majesty's Drawing Room

A British Court Drawing-Room is the most fascinating of any in the world; for, independently of the tasteful dresses of the ladies—the splendid ostrich plumes and lappets—the blaze of diamonds, which are the prevailing and distinguishing ornaments of rank and beauty—the English ladies are celebrated for the clearness and brilliancy of their complexions, for their graceful forms, and for their easy, modest, elegant, and enchanting manners.

The palace of St. James, the scene of these court ceremonials, has nothing in its exterior to recommend it; yet the internal arrangements of its apartments are so complete, as to make them far better adapted for the purposes of state than perhaps any other suite of rooms in the grandest palaces of Europe.

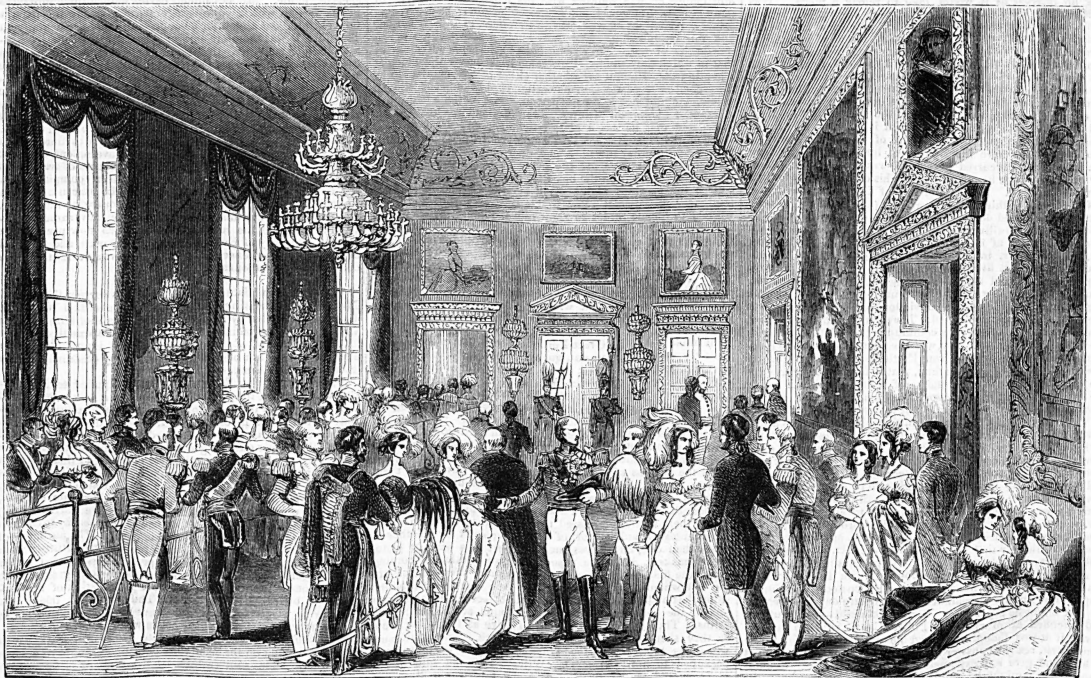
Among the superior advantages which St. James's Palace so largely possesses for state occasions, may be mentioned the numerous entrances for the ingress and egress of royalty, the nobility, ladies, and the royal household attending a drawing-room:—1. The garden entrance in St. James's Park, by which the Queen and Prince Albert, with their suite, arrive at the palace. 2. The royal entrance in the Colour Court, opposite St. James's Street,



THE TAPESTRY CHAMBER.

which is strictly kept for the exclusive use of the Royal Family, the only exception being the Hereditary Grand Falconer of England (the Duke of St. Alban's), who claims the privilege of admission. 3. The entrance entrance in Ambassador's Court, by which the cabinet ministers, ex-ministers, foreign ambassadors, the diplomatic body, and the great officers of state entitled to the entrée, pass to the Throne Room. 4. The general company are admitted by the iron gates adjoining Marlborough House, alighting at the corridor facing the German Chapel, whence they pass up the grand staircase to the state apartments. There are also entrances from the quadrangle opposite Marlborough House, which was anciently called Chair Court; and the royal household pass to their respective duties by the door of the private apartments in Engine Court.

Pegge, in his "Curialia," observes, that "the drawing-rooms, as we now call them, were introduced on the accession of King George II. and Queen Caroline, and during the Queen's life were held every evening, when all persons, properly dressed, were admissible, and the Royal Family played at cards. After the demise of the Queen, they were continued



QUEEN ANNE'S ROOM.

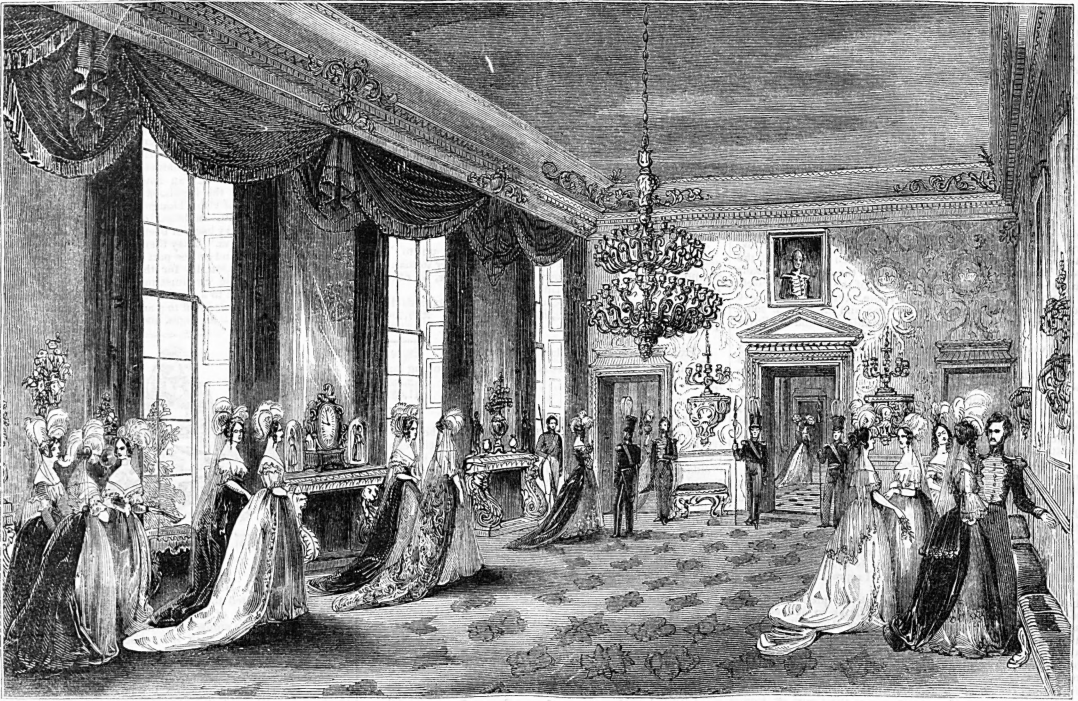
but twice a week, and in a few years the evening drawing-rooms were laid aside, and the King kept his state in a morning, twice a week, as at present." George III. and his Queen Consort continued for many years to hold drawing-rooms almost weekly, and thus sought to support the honour and dignity of the English crown. During the reign of George IV. drawing-rooms were seldom held; but their glories were re-

stored by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, who generally held five or six during the season, the principal one being on Saint George's Day (April 23.), in honour of the birthday of the King.

CEREMONIAL OF THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The carriages of all those of the nobility and ladies coming

to the drawing-room (not having the entrée) fall into the line formed in St. James's Street, and proceed to St. James's Palace through the iron gates, and alight at the colonnade opposite the German Chapel, where are placed two of the Queen's porters and two of the Queen's marshalsmen. The company pass up the capacious corridor to the grand staircase, at the foot of which, and in the gallery, are stationed the gentlemen



THE ANTE-DRAWING-ROOM.

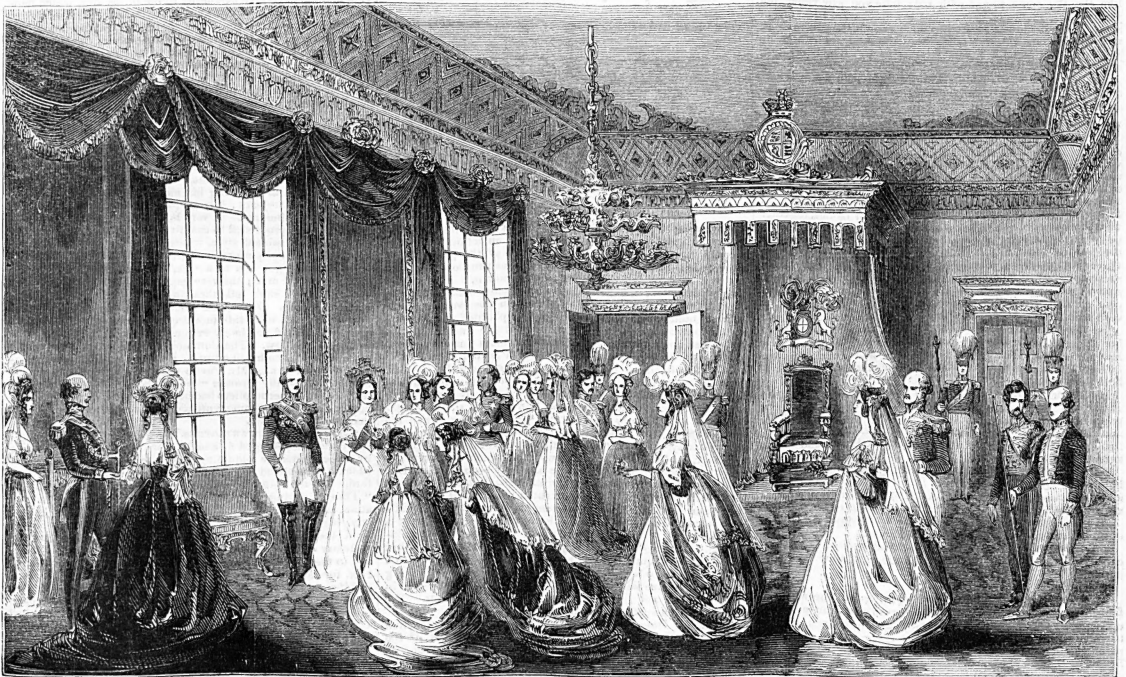
porters with their wands. They then enter the State Apartments by the Guard Chamber, a well-proportioned room, fitted up with muskets, pistols, and swords, and several pieces of ancient armour, including a complete suit of the time of Edward the Black Prince.

The second room is called the Presence Chamber or Tapestry Room, from the elegant tapestry of the time of Charles II.,

representing the amours of Venus and Mars. In this apartment is stationed the person better known as the "Court Circular," and much amusement is created by the anxiety depicted on many a countenance that their presence at court may be duly chronicled on the following day.

The company next approach the noble and elegant saloon, appropriately called Queen Anne's Room, the portrait of that

monarch being placed in the centre over the fireplace. In this room are portraits of George I. and II., also several of King Charles's beauties, and two large historical paintings of the Duke of Marlborough's victories at Lisle and Tournay. This splendid apartment, on the left, has a guard-rail, between which the general company going to court form a procession, preparatory to passing into the Anti-Drawing Room, which im-



PRESENTATION AT HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

mediately adjoins the Throne Room. The door in the centre is for the exclusive entrance of the Royal Family, who, on their arrival, are immediately ushered into the presence of the Sovereign, and take their places near and around the throne during the ceremony of a drawing-room. In the right hand corner is a door, railed off, for the use of all those who have the entrée, and thereby the high honour and privilege of paying

their respects to her Majesty previous to the admission of the general company. When all these illustrious, noble, dignified, and celebrated personages have passed the Queen, the general company are admitted.

The scene from this saloon is unique; the reunion of rank, beauty, and fashion forms a *coup d'œil* not to be equalled in the world. It is no unusual circumstance for the suite of rooms

previously described, the staircase, and the corridor, to be so extremely crowded, that it is with the greatest difficulty the immense assemblage of the nobility, ladies, officers, and civilians, anxious to show their loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign, can obtain ingress for that purpose.

The Anti-Drawing Room immediately adjoins Queen Anne's Room; it is most elegantly fitted up, and the fireplace is of

beautiful white Sienna marble. In this apartment are portraits, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of George III., the Prince of Wales (George IV.), and Duke of York, habited as Knights of the Garter. The portraits of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Nelson, by Hoppner, are also hung around. As soon as the door is opened for the reception of the general company, the ladies gradually approach the Throne Room. The scene now becomes intensely interesting. The anxious countenances to be seen as the line slowly advances; the silence increasing as the moment of presentation approaches; the ladies preparing to drop their trains; the lappets arranged; the cards of announcement got ready; hearts beat high; the fair debutante with graceful timidity falters for a moment; the Rubicon is passed — she is in the presence of the Queen.

When the ladies have entered the magnificent Throne Room, the cards of those presenting and to be presented are handed to the Lord in Waiting, who announces the lady's title or name to her Majesty, when a graceful courtesy is made to the Queen, and also a similar respectful obeisance to each of the Royal Family who may be present — after which the ladies gradually retire, to give room for the numerous train of nobility to follow.

It is as well to state, that when the Queen has entered the Throne Room, and the Royal Family and the cabinet ministers have taken their places, the presentation of the diplomatic circle first commences, followed by those noble changes who have the distinction of being of the entree; and these, with some few exceptions, have the privilege of standing around the Sovereign, and witnessing the ceremonial of the drawing-room.

A few words on the subject of the state costume worn by her Majesty will not be out of place. The Queen wears any robes officially put on her visit to Parliament, when she always wears red. At the coronation she went to Westminster Abbey in crimson, and was then invested with purple. Her Majesty, as Sovereign of the order of the Garter, wears the ribbon (over the left shoulder), with the badge and stars of the order, the two latter set in diamonds, and an armlet with the motto of the order on her left arm. On these occasions, her Majesty generally wears on her head a splendid circlet of diamonds.

The Throne Room is a noble saloon, most gorgeously fitted up. In the centre is the throne, with the royal arms, and V. R. tastefully portrayed; the royal chair and footstool are elegant specimens of workmanship, whilst the decorations and draperies are in keeping, having the quarters of the royal arms in appropriate niches. The well-known portrait of George IV. by Sir Thomas Lawrence is over the fireplace, and at either side are the noble historical representations of the victories of Vittoria and Waterloo.

Should any of the ambassadors, or ministers plenipotentiary, accredited to the English court, have a letter to deliver from his sovereign, the Queen receives him in the Royal Closet, previous to the levee or drawing-room. This apartment is elegantly furnished, and contains some fine paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds; among them is the portrait of the celebrated Marquis of Granby.

Mr. Rush, the minister plenipotentiary from the United States, in his "Journal of a Residence at the Court of London," thus graphically describes his ideas of an English drawing-room:—"After being presented, I remained in the Throne Room, not far from the Queen, being privileged as an ambassador to do so. A numerous portion of the nobility were present, with their wives and daughters; also others distinguished in life, though bearing neither title nor station. Conversation you got as you could in so great and rich a throng. The doors of the state rooms were all open. You saw in them a thousand ladies richly dressed. The hours of the drawing-room mingling their rays together, no lady was without her plume—the whole was a waving field of feathers. Some were blue like the sky, some tinged with red; here you saw violet and yellow, there shades of green; but the most were like tufts of snow. The diamonds which the ladies caught the sun through the windows, and threw dazzling beams around. I cannot do justice to the scene—I cannot describe it. The conjuncture ran that not less than two thousand persons were present. We got down stairs as we could, through tulle, gold net, plumes, and other glittering entanglements with which beauty obstructed the way."

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS.

All ladies attending her Majesty's drawing-rooms are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one to be left with the Queen's page in attendance in the Presence Chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord in Waiting, who will announce the name to her Majesty. And those ladies who are to be presented are informed that it is absolutely necessary that their names, together with the names of the ladies who are to present them, should be sent into the Lord Chamberlain's office two clear days before the drawing-room, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation, it being her Majesty's command that no presentation shall be placed unless the name of the lady presenting, together with that of the lady to be presented, shall appear on the card delivered as before directed, corresponding with the names sent into the Lord Chamberlain's office.

No persons are to remain in the Throne Room, having passed her Majesty at the drawing-room, but the Ministers and their ladies, the great officers of the household and their ladies, the foreign Ministers and their ladies, and the officers of the household upon duty.

At all drawing-rooms and state balls, the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Buckhounds, the equerries, and the pages of honour, and all officers of the navy and army, militia, and yeomanry, the lords lieutenants of counties, and deputy lieutenants, must appear in uniform, pantaloons, and boots, agreeably to regulation.

All persons belonging to her Majesty's household, the household of the Queen Dancer, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, and all others who wear the civil uniform, appear on similar occasions in shoes and buckles, and breeches with knee buckles.

At drawing-rooms for the celebration of birthdays, the knights of the several orders appear in their robes.

No presentations take place on the birthday of the Sovereign, except in the foreign diplomatic circle, and they have the entrance.

The preceding account will have conveyed to the reader a faithful impression of the etiquette observed at a drawing-room ceremonial; and the valuable illustrations we have been enabled to procure will enable him to form an accurate idea of its unparalleled magnificence. We now proceed to recount the details of the one held on Thursday last, on the occasion of her Majesty's birthday, which was given as usual at St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, and were received by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. Their Majesties the King and Queen, and the Belgians were conducted on their arrival to the royal closet. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Prince George of Cambridge were accompanied by their several

attendants. His Serene Highness Prince Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorf was attended by Baron de Beust. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons came in state, and the judges were the pillars of office. The members of orders of knighthood wore the collars of their respective orders. Before the drawing-room the archbishops and bishops were introduced to the Queen in the Royal Closet, to present an address of congratulation on the return of Her Majesty's birthday. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a congratulatory address on the auspicious event, and Her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer. The prelates having made their obeisance to the Sovereign retired from the royal presence. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious visitors, entered the Throne Room, attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, mistress of the robes, and the various maids, pages of honour, and ladies and gentlemen in waiting. The diplomatic circle were first introduced; and the presentations to the Queen then took place.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly official revenue returns, made up to Wednesday last, July 5, have been issued, in order to make the complicated calculations more easily intelligible, we offer the following analysis of their principal features:—

The total revenue of the year, ending July 5, exceeds that of the year ending July 5, 1842, in the ratio of — £47,780,942 To — 45,537,400

Excess in course of the last twelve months — £2,442,942
The quarter ending July 5, exceeds the corresponding quarter of 1842 by — — — — £13,559,280 To — — — — 11,837,748

Favourable excess — — — — £1,701,532
The excess on the yearly revenue arises from the large sum received on account of the Income-tax, as we much regret to perceive that in Customs, Excise, and other great branches of ordinary revenue (the condition which has been generally regarded as a test of the condition of the people), the twelve-month's accounts, as compared with these made up to July, 1842, exhibit a falling off. But it is consolatory to notice that, notwithstanding this position of the yearly balance, the comparison of the corresponding quarters of the two years presents, with respect to these particular articles, a discrepancy favourable to 1843.

On the year there is an increase, consisting of the whole
Income-tax — — — — £3,317,997
From Post-office — — — — 50,000
Miscellaneous — — — — 1,080,214
Repayments of advances — — — — 142,257
And a decrease in — — — —
Customs — — — — £514,929
Excise — — — — 1,014,868
Stamps — — — — 253,717
Taxes — — — — 249,033
Crown Lands — — — — 60,000
Import and other monies — — — — 302,254

On this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase from — — — — £135,015
Customs — — — — 140,013
Excise — — — — 101,013
Income-tax — — — — 861,709
Crown lands — — — — 2,500
Miscellaneous — — — — 840,757
Repayments of advances — — — — 35,655
And a decrease in — — — —
Stamps — — — — £39,309
Taxes — — — — 9,000
Post-office — — — — 200,350
Imprest and other monies — — — — 200,350



COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. — THOMAS V. SIMPSON. — PUNISHMENT OF CARELESSNESS.

— This was an action brought to recover damages for an injury the wife of the plaintiff had sustained in consequence of her having been run over by the want of care and caution in the defendant. The plaintiff was a carpenter; the defendant was a gentleman of fortune residing at Deptford. About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 10th of January last, as the wife of the plaintiff was walking on the foot-pavement and toward the defendant's house, she was thrown down, and her ankle so much injured that she was a cripple for life. This was the simple case for the plaintiff, although many witnesses were called to prove it. For the defendant his groom was called, who stated that by the desire of his master he had taken the horse to a farrier's in the neighbourhood of Finsbury Square, and was returning, when the horse took fright at the steam of a roasting potato apparatus, and ran away. He pulled with all his might. The horse was a hunter, and was apt to run away, of which, however, the groom was not then aware, as he had only been in the place three days, and therefore had not put a snaffle-bitted bridle on the horse. When the horse had run a little way it shied at a truck and jumped upon the pavement, threw the plaintiff's wife down, went some way further, and then ran against a cart, fell down itself, and threw the groom proper directions. The jury returned a verdict — Damages 162.

LIEB — DOUGLAS V. TITWATTS. — This was an action brought by Captain Douglas against the proprietors of the "Morning Herald" newspaper, to recover compensation in damages for the injury he had sustained by the publication of a libel reflecting on his character. The plaintiff was an officer in the East India Company's service, who had, by his merits, risen to the high rank of Political Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Tanjore. It appeared that while in Tanjore charges were brought against him of having received money from some of the native princes. When Capt. Douglas heard of this charge he came to England to meet it before the Court of Directors. No sooner, however, had he landed than he was arrested as a deserter, on the ground that his leave of absence extended to India only. The libellous paragraph of which he

complained was in these words:—"A sensation has been excited by the charges against Capt. Douglas, when resident at Tanjore, for carrying on bribery to a great extent. On one occasion he allowed infanticide to be committed, provided he received a large sum of money. At another time he told the Rajah that Lord Elphinstone would take away his country if he did not give him two lacs of rupees, and then pretended that he had sent them, but he himself kept the money. They were anxious at Madras to have an arrest against him, but he had fled, as was supposed to America." Capt. Douglas had proceeded by action rather than by indictment, in order to give defendants an opportunity of proving the truth of those charges they could. They had, however, placed no justification on the record. Capt. Douglas had brought this action solely for the purpose of clearing his character, and he trusted that the jury would give him such an amount of damages as would mark their sense of the falsehood of the charges, and would place the character of Capt. Douglas right in the estimation of the world. Mr. Platt, on behalf of the defendants, said that on further inquiry they had not been able to discover any foundation for those charges. They therefore felt that it was their duty not to justify, and on the part of the defendants he had to apologise to Capt. Douglas for the publication of the paragraph. Under these circumstances he trusted his learned friend would consent to a verdict for the plaintiff with nominal damages. This was acceded to; and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff — damages, 40s.



HOW TO ROB A DENTIST. — On Monday William Curtis, aged 22, was indicted for stealing a coat and a silk handkerchief, the property of J. H. Carrington. The proceedings created considerable amusement, inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances under which the robbery was committed. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, who is assistant to Mr. Fitzgerald, a dentist, that on the 7th of February last the prisoner, who was accompanied by two other young men, entered the shop, and placing his finger upon a particular tooth, said he wished to have it extracted. The prosecutor, on examining the tooth, found it to be perfectly sound, and strongly advised him not to have it out, but he persisted in undergoing the operation. He was accordingly conducted into the surgery, and when placed in the operating chair appeared to be rather uneasy at the sight of the instrument of torture wielded by Mr. Carrington. The operation was, however, very dexterously performed after some slight wincing on the part of the sufferer, who forthwith paid his fee and walked away. To the astonishment of the prosecutor he found that whilst operating upon the patient, the companions of the latter had very unceremoniously walked away from the shop, and encumbered themselves with a coat and handkerchief belonging to the prosecutor, which happened to be hanging behind the shop door. They were soon after apprehended, and subsequently sentenced to transportation, but the prisoner contrived to elude the vigilance of the officers till about a week ago. The witness, in cross-examination, was strongly pressed as to the identity of the prisoner. The Common Sergeant: What was the position of the tooth extracted?

Witness: The last but one in the right lower jaw. The Common Sergeant: Now, if the prisoner is innocent, he can soon prove it; let him show his tooth. Prisoner: My Lord, I have had three teeth out on that side; can't tell anything about it under those circumstances. Prosecutors: What was the position of the tooth? Prisoner: Of course; but you can't tell anything about it. The Common Sergeant: Well, Mr. Curtis, you may let him try if you like. Prisoner: Oh yes, my Lord, there's my mouth (opening his mouth to its utmost extent). The Common Sergeant: There, Mr. Carrington, go into the dock and examine him. A very laudable scene here ensued; the prosecutor proceeded to examine the prisoner's mouth, and in a most professional style, whilst the prisoner evidently did everything in his power to obstruct the necessary view. At length, having got him to a "fix," the prosecutor exclaimed, "The identical man; the very good man of the mouth." Prisoner: Oh, he can't tell (throwing down a tooth wrapped in a piece of paper). There you see, is one of my teeth. I had that pulled out only this morning. Prosecutor: Oh yes; I see you have had one lately extracted, but that happened to be from the top jaw. The Common Sergeant: Then you are quite certain as to his identity? Prosecutor: There is no mistake about it at all. Mr. Payne then addressed the jury, who instantly found the prisoner "Guilty." The Common Sergeant said, that as his accomplices had been transported for seven years, he must receive the same sentence. The prisoner very politely thanked his Lordship.

"SOMETHING ADVANTAGEOUS." — Francis William Knight and Sarah Knight, aged 31 and 23, were indicted for unlawfully by false pretences obtaining the sum of 25s. from Thomas Machin, who stated his residence to be 18, High Street, Deptford. On the 15th of May last, saw an advertisement in the "Times," stating that any respectable person wanting a situation, and having at his command 100s., might hear of one by applying to Mr. Knight, 37, Union Street, Borough. He went there, and saw Knight, who said he was agent to the "Times" for an institution, who had the power to appoint any one to the office of librarian, and he was to have a premium of 100s. for so doing. The salary was to be 150s. per annum, perquisites to the amount of 50s., and a house to live in, with coals and candles, the candidates to produce testimonials as to their moral respectability, and were also to be of the Established Church. This interview took place on the Tuesday, and on the next day witness brought the required testimonials. The prisoner said he would lay them before the secretary, and communicate to him the result by the first post. On the next day he received a note, and after an advertisement in the "Times," he told him 25s. for the advertisement. He then left the premises, which he received the same day. It merely stated that he had received 25s. as part of the sum of 100s. for the situation described, as a security for his faith. The prisoner bound himself to pay the money, if he did not get the situation, as long with that was a condition of the agreement to meet witness on the next Friday at the Berners Hotel, and he was to be introduced to the secretary of the society. Witness went, and, after waiting three hours, received

a note from prisoner, expressing his regret that an unexpected engagement had prevented Mr. Montague, the secretary, from keeping his appointment; but that he would introduce him, and they would dine together. He attended, and after waiting several hours, went to Great Union Street to see the prisoner, and was astonished to find him gone. He saw no more of them until he saw them in custody on the 10th of June. Verdict—"Guilty" against Knight, but his wife "Not Guilty." He was again indicted and found guilty of obtaining 10l. from Mr. Henry Jenkins under similar circumstances. Mr. Commissioner Bullock sentenced him, on the first offence, to seven years' transportation.

THE "LEGITIMATE KING OF FRANCE."—Thomas Jackson surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Bodkin briefly stated the circumstances, which the present indictment was preferred against the defendant. The prosecutor was Charles Louis de Bourbon, commonly called the Duke of Normandy, and the defendant was the landlord of a house occupied by him, and he believed, a person of some property. There had been some pecuniary transactions between them, and the defendant claimed some money from the Duke, but, as he was instructed, in reality there were no such debts due to him. However, on the 10th of February, the defendant went to the House of Madame de Valence, a lady residing in Marlborough Row, Old Kent Road, where the Duke was at the time, and there they had some conversation, and some time afterwards the defendant left the house. He returned the next morning, when some further perfectly friendly communication took place, and the defendant took some refreshment with the Duke. After this the defendant had exhibited articles of the peace against the Duke, when he swore that on these occasions the Duke had threatened to blow his brains out, and made use of other threats towards him; and it was upon those allegations, which, as he was instructed, were entirely without foundation, the present indictment was grounded. The articles of the peace were then called for, and produced. They were read by the clerk of arraigns, and the allegations represented to have been made by the defendant were proved to have been sworn to by him. Some evidence was given of a friendly nature, in the course of which it appeared that the title of Madame de Valence had been bestowed by "the Duke," the real name of the lady being Elizabeth Sayer, and her former occupation that of servant to "the Duke," which the defendant had a family of children which were owned by "the Duke." The case was eventually stopped, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" returned.



POLICE.

UNION HALL.—CONSEQUENCES OF SEDUCTION.—Mary Ann Smith, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, who had been before Mr. Trail, charged with an intention to throw herself off Waterloo Bridge. A policeman stated that on the preceding night, upon information that suicide was likely to be attempted, immediately hastened to the spot pointed out, the first recess on the Surrey side, and found the woman in the act of throwing herself off the parapet. When she was taken to the station-house it was discovered that she had previously swallowed a quantity of white lead, and the stomach-pump was obliged to be used in order to expel the contents of her stomach. Mr. Trail questioned the unfortunate girl, and from her answers it appeared that she had been in service, and was seduced and afterwards abandoned; since which period she had plunged into a life of recklessness and dissipation, and that, stung with remorse, she had resolved upon putting an end to her existence, and had gone to the bridge for the purpose of throwing herself into the river. She added that her parents were dead, and that she had no relatives to whom she could apply for assistance in her present deplorable condition. Mr. Trail said, that if the prisoner was desirous of reforming, he would use his endeavours to obtain her admission into an asylum where she would have an opportunity of retrieving her former character; and that while the requisite inquiries were making for the purpose, he should commit her to gaol, where she should remain until it was accomplished. She was, however, so overcome by her gratitude for the interest taken by the magistrate in her miserable condition, and said that her future conduct would show that she was not ungrateful for it. She was then committed to the county gaol in default of finding the necessary sureties for not repeating the attempt upon her life.

WORTH STREET.—THE POLICE VERSUS PEDESTRIANISM.—John Phipps Townshend, the celebrated pedestrian, was brought before Mr. Bingham upon a charge of having been the means of causing an obstruction in the public thoroughfare. A policeman stated that in pursuance of orders from his inspector, he repaired to a public highway called Bridport Place, Hoxton, where he found a crowd of nearly 200 persons, who had assembled to see the defendant walk for a wager. The defendant soon afterwards made his appearance and commenced his walk, upon which witness cautioned him that he was acting illegally, and desired him to desist; but the defendant refused to do so unless he produced some warrant or written authority to justify his interference; and he was compelled to take him into custody. It appeared that the defendant had been backed to walk sixty miles a day for six successive days, and that his starting-place was from a public-house called the Carpenters' Arms, in Bridport Place, Hoxton. In answer to the charge the defendant submitted that the police were not justified in interfering with him, as he was not a professional gambler, and to occasion the slightest public inconvenience, and no complaint having been lodged against him. His walk extended over five miles of ground from the starting point, which, with the backward journey, would occupy upwards of two hours in its accomplishment; it was impossible, therefore, that any obstruction could take place during the performance of the exploit. He had been in the habit, for many years past, of exhibiting his pedestrian powers in the presence of distinguished members of the aristocracy, and had never before been interfered with. He had lately had the misfortune to get into debt, and was now using his best efforts, with the assistance of some kind patrons, to "walk" out of it. So far from causing any annoyance to the inhabitants, he afforded them much gratification; and added the walking veteran, "I trust you worship will participate in my sentiments, and say 'You are discharged Townshend, and may go and walk your sixty miles a-day like a man.'" Mr. Bingham said that any exhibition calculated to cause the assembly of a multitude of persons within the limits of the metropolitan police district was in direct

violation of the spirit and meaning of the Police Act, and could not be permitted to take place. The defendant was at liberty to go on his ground, in any secluded place beyond the metropolis, and no one would interfere with him; but he acted contrary to law in pursuing his attractive occupation in the neighbourhood of a populous district. An inhabitant of Bridport Place here stepped forward, and said that no complaint whatever had been made against the defendant, and he could bring at least fifty of his neighbours who were highly gratified at such performances. Mr. Bingham said that he might bring 500 inhabitants who were of that opinion, but if only two expressed an opposite one, he would be entitled to proceed against what they considered as an annoyance. In the present case he should be satisfied if the defendant entered into his own recognisance to abstain from repeating the offence. The required recognisance was then taken, and the defendant was discharged.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL ELLISON.—This sudden and melancholy event occurred on Monday morning, about a quarter before nine o'clock, under the following circumstances:—The colonel was commander of the 1st battalion, 1st regiment of Foot Guards, which had but a short time previously entered Hyde Park for field duty, with every demonstration of gaiety, band playing, and colours flying. The men had deployed into line, and the colonel (seemingly in the possession of health and spirits) had just given the word to "Present arms" as a general salute, when he fell from his horse in a fit: numbers of the officers on the ground hastened to render aid, while several galloped to obtain medical assistance. There was, however, a surgeon on the spot, but all efforts were useless, and in the course of twenty minutes he was a corpse, and was borne to his residence in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, on a stretcher, attended by a double file of his men. To increase the melancholy character of the scene, his daughter, who was talking with her aged parent but a few minutes before with a happy and cheerful smile, witnessed the heart-rending incident; at the next moment she was at his side, upon her knees, imploring to render every assistance in her power, but, overcome by deep emotion, she fainted, and was conveyed from the park in a hackney-coach by some of her friends.

A select committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of Newgate. The investigation has been proceeding for some days.

On Wednesday, a quarterly Court of Proprietors was held at the South Sea House, when a resolution was proposed for breaking up the company, and surrendering their charter to the Government. The motion was lost.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—On Saturday, soon after eleven o'clock, one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has occurred in the north of England for a number of years burst forth from the premises belonging to Messrs. Todd and Co., timber merchants, Pandon Dean, within a short distance of the county gaol, and almost abutting on the line of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway. Beside the timber yard, which covered upwards of half an acre of ground, there was an immense range of workshops, filled with building materials and other combustible materials, nearly the whole of which were encompassed by dwelling-houses and factories, and the greater portion, including eighteen dwelling-houses, were in a very short time destroyed. The noise of the fire bells, the clamour of the engines and populace, and the soldiers of the militia rushing to the scene, coupled with the burning flashes that were wafted in the air, gave the town an appearance as if some direful siege was going on. It is feared that the conflagration is the work of an incendiary. The loss exceeds 20,000l.

CAUSERE.

A general respite of the sentence of death pronounced against Giuseppe Azzopardi has been received by Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate. The prisoner was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a male named Rosa Hugh, residing at Smyrna. A draught of convicts was placed in the van in the Old Bailey, to be removed to the hulks off Chatham a few days since. Among the number was Howe, house agent to the late Lord Fitzgerald, and others, who were filed respected standing in society. The name of the Penitentiary at Millbank has been changed to the Millbank Prison, and placed under the superintendence of inspectors. The practice of visiting justices has been discontinued, and the power of the internal management of the place. A letter from Killarney says:—"Repeal is absolutely ruining us here. Never before in the memory of man had we such a year for the lakes as this. The Victoria (Hotel) is empty, so is Roche's; and the boatmen and guides are doing nothing. They have not been ten English visitors at the lakes this year. The professorship of divinity in the University of Edinburgh, having become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chalmers, the Provost and Council have resolved on proceeding to the election of a successor on September the 26th. Lady Frances Fort is suing her husband for divorce. The anniversary dinner, given by the stewards to the governors of the Bridewell and Bethlehem Loyal Hospitals, took place on Monday last, in the magnificent hall of Bridewell Hospital. Upwards of 170 gentlemen were present. The following order has been posted up by the hall of the General Post Office, respecting the transmission of notices of objection through the general post:—"Under the Act of the 6th Victoria, c. 18, for the registration of voters, the public are informed, that the regulations of this department require the notices of objections, claims, &c. to be posted between the hours of 8 a.m. and 30 minutes past 5 p.m.—By the statement of the account between the Master of the Mint and the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Sycee silver remitted from China, it appears that the total value is 1,334,485l. 12s. 8d., and a report received from the Mint, that it is intended of Government to establish a Winter Circuit of General Gaol Delivery by the Queen's Judges. On Saturday last Sir C. Peel's half-yearly audit was held at Banworth, when 10 per cent. was returned to the whole of the treasury. —Sanger, the clerk in the East of England Bank, at Lynn, Norfolk, who absconded, has been taken at Pooley Bridge, Ulswater, and the whole of the property (except 20l. spent on his tour to the Lakes) amounting to 4200l. recovered. A dinner given by the members of the musical profession to Dr. Spahr, on Tuesday, at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. Upwards of ninety professors and amateurs of eminence assembled. —The half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company was held on Tuesday, and a report read, in which it appeared that the number of bonded ships entering the London Docks from foreign ports during that time was 434, measuring 96,486 tons. A dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year on the company's stock was declared. The Poor Law Commissioners have delegated the powers of the commission for the management of the Irish department of the Poor Law to their Assistant-Commissioners, Edward Gulson and Alfred Power. Esqrs. —The Turkish government is making extraordinary efforts to assemble an army of 200,000 men for the encampments at Constantinople

and Adrianople. —It was reported at Madrid that Mr. Henry Bulwer was to replace Mr. Aston in that capital. —During the past week two persons have been committed to Chester Castle, charged with murder. —Last week, a Christ of colossal proportions, painted on lava by M. P. Perlet, was put up in the church of St. Nicholas des Champs, Paris. This figure, rising from a ground of gold, calls to mind the Byzantine mosaics, which still are seen in several churches in Italy. These pictures on lava, of which but few examples have yet been tried, offer a surface enamelled by fire, and consequently unalterable by climate. —The building of the large cellular prison, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, is proceeding with great rapidity. It will be in the form of an open fan. All the corridors will arrive at a common centre, from which the whole may be inspected. The prison is to contain 1200 cells, and the total expense is estimated at 4,381,000 francs. It is to be called La Nouvelle Force. —A new line of packets has been established on the Loire, by means of which a traveller, leaving Paris at six in the morning for Orleans by the railroad, can arrive at Tours at half-past six in the evening, a distance of sixty leagues.

A SONNET.

Maid of Walkhead, meet again,
By the wilding in the glen,
By the oak against the door,
Where we often met before;
By thy bosom's heaving swell,
By thy fondness none shall know;
Maid of Walkhead, meet again,
By the wilding in the glen.
By thy hand of slender make,
By thy love I'll ne'er forsake,
By thy heart I'll near betray,
Let me kiss thy fears away,
I will live and love thee ever,
Leave thee and forsake thee never!
Though far in other lands I be,
Yet never far from love and thee. JOHN CLARE.



A PUZZLER.

It's a long and very generally received axiom, that "knowledge is power." Is then the knowledge of being unable to do a thing equivalent to the power of doing it?

VERBUM SAT.

It is considered a virtue in a public writer to stand upon his convictions. If the editor of the "Satirist" stands upon his own convictions, he will have a tolerably wide field to go upon, for his convictions are likely to be numerous.

IN A PRETTY FIRM.

The "Morning Post" and the "Times" complain of the placidity of the present Government. They say they are astonished at its still standing, when they think how long it has been standing still.

THE ROYAL ANNUITY.

The papers state that on the occasion of his marriage, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz evinced considerable self-possession. When it is remembered that this is the only possessor of his Royal Highness can boast, it is not surprising that he should have made the most of it.

CIVIC DILETTANTE.

At a recent dinner in the city, the arrival of the great Spahr was the subject of conversation. One of the aldermen, who happened to be present, and who had not heard that Spahr was not at home at it, for he had always understood there was nothing that could bear a comparison with the spas of Germany.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

The friends of O'Connell declare that the great Agitator is quite a father to the Irish people. It must be acknowledged that the relation in which he stands to them is one of a peculiarly pay-rent-al character.

A PROVERB REPEATED.

The proverb that union is strength seems likely, under the operation of the New Poor Law Act, to lose its force; for, judging from the condition of those who remain for any time within the walls of a workhouse, we should be inclined to believe that "union is weakness."

AN IDEAL CONSUMPTION.

Why is it impossible that O'Connell should succeed in separating Ireland from England? Because it is not practicable that any thing should be divided by one.



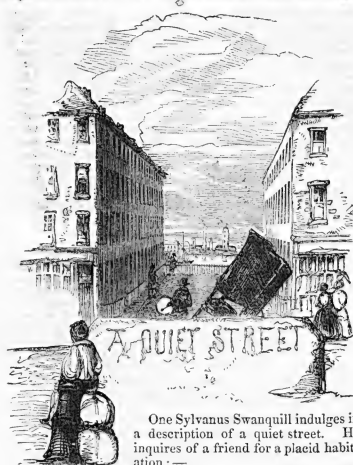
LITERATURE.

The Illuminated Magazine. Edited by Douglas Jerrold. Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

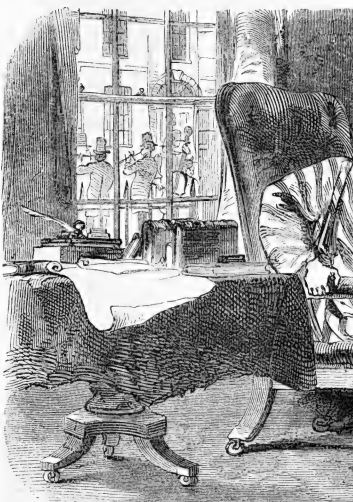
The prospectus of this Magazine—now three months old—told a truth and told it cleverly. "A prospectus," quoth the publisher, "may be likened to the miniatures of kings and queens exchanged preliminary to marriage. It may present a fascinating promise of grace and loveliness (as in the case of the forthcoming Magazine), and so bring the parties together (meaning of course said magazine and —the gentle reader, Or still more gentle purchaser); but once brought, their after good liking must depend upon themselves." Nothing can be more sapient, more sensible, more true. But our publishing friend continues,—"It is provoking, however, that the simile does not hold throughout; inasmuch as the reader is only wedded to a book just

so long as the said book shall content him." Thus said the prospectus; and in so saying, spoke not only the prologue to the pictorial play, but the prediction of its future fate. Its promises were of "grace and loveliness," its announcement was of a work which the purchasing public wanted. There was room for it, although the magazine market was right well crowded before. There was promise of talent, elegance, and cheapness, the three great requisites for securing success. Like the portraits borne by plenipotentiaries-matrimonial, the picture prompted pleasant anticipations. In the fulness of time came forth the first number. The parties were brought together—to be disappointed—not in the literary matter, but in the entire manner of the work. The printing was very inferior. In fact, a want of taste was shown both in the general arrangement of the work and in its illustrations. This, after the promises, was not to be borne, and the mischief was increased by the title. People would have their own notions of what the word *Illuminated* meant; and if the book was not to appear all glare and glitter, in the green and yellow glories of Vauxhall, at least it should be rich in the varied colours of an old missal. Gold and vermilion, purple and silver, with quaint devices and grotesque figures, such as enriched the choice volumes of Abbott and Cardinal, and formed the highly-prized treasures of the costly library, should be there. Taste should restore and revive the by-gone decorations of a past age, and the facilities of modern art be employed to give to literature of our time the showy decorations of the antique manuscript. Thus the title led the public to think; and when the first Number appeared, purchasers looked blank, and breeches-pockets were buttoned up. This was natural but unfortunate, and arose from the fact of the performance not equalling the promise. There was and is much talent in the book. The editor's name prepared us to anticipate something good, and the perusal of his contributions justifies the expectation. Mr. Jerrold has been often scolded at, because he often tells the truth; because he has a habit of tearing away the flimsy veil with which conventional cant and conventional modesty seeks to hide the thousand hypocrisies, cruelties, wrongs, and vices of society. He speaks out bitterly, because truth is bitter when it recounts the sufferings of misery, or tells the story of the poor man's wrongs. With a keen perception of social evils and social miseries, he has had the courage to wield a pen openly in favour of the weak against the strong, and confident in the strength and dignity of truth and justice, has not linked himself a willing literary hack to the car of a ruling party, or a political clique. Biting satire, bitter sarcasm, and cool irony—all the more telling from their quietness—become hallowed in their severity when employed to help the cause of suffering humanity. The "Peacage of the Pen" is a good specimen of Douglas Jerrold, and the article might be commended to the perusal of all "scribblers for hire"—from wine-bibbling laureates to starving penny-a-liners. The sketches of the "Boys of London" are characteristic of the writer. One of them—"The Vagabond Boy"—we transfer to our columns, where it will at once be recognised as a product of the fertile pencil of Kenny Meadows, drawn in the style of the "Heads of the People." From the same Number (the third), which is an improvement upon its predecessors, we extract some other engravings. The Saint transformed into the Robber is far from a bad joke. In a "Passage from the Life of Theophilus Smudge," an old practitioner is initiating a tyro into the mysteries of picture-dealing.

"To doctor a picture," he continued, "is to do the ancient gaff, to make the production of to-day wear the respectable and seductive garb of two centuries back; and there's plenty of that sort, cooked up for the knowing ones, I promise you; but I'll explain all about it upon some other occasion, when I expect the pleasure of a visit from you; for the present, however, it will be enough to settle upon the alteration of St. Peter, which, in my opinion, may be better effected, thus—first, paint out the glory and the wards of the key in the saint's hand, then put him on a red cap, and you will have a bandit on the look out, the key being converted by the alteration into a pistol—a decidedly more adorable article, and one," he added, "upon which you may affix a more profitable name—Salvator Rosa."



One Sylvanus Swanquill indulges in a description of a quiet street. He inquires of a friend for a placid habitation:—
"You don't happen to—"
"Yes, I do; I know the very place for you:—Street, in the Strand—one of



THE DWELLER IN A QUIET STREET.

Among the many who paid their devotions to her shrine were two students, named Zabern and Ritter, and each believed he was the favoured object of her choice; they of course regarded each other as inveterate foes. These young men became her dupes; and she fostered their mutual dislike, it is supposed, without reflecting upon the results. Very little was requisite to blow their pent-up and heated rancor into open hostility—and the crisis soon came. Zabern meeting Ritter on the stairs leading to her apartments, inquired in a haughty manner the nature of his business there; and the reply being equally haughty, a blow from Zabern's cane struck Ritter to the ground. After some further altercation, they parted to meet again in a valley near the town, to fight until the death.

The following is a description of the murderous affair:—
A circle is drawn upon the ground, the dimensions having been determined upon by the parties.
When the principals are in the circle, they are not allowed to retire from it, nor permitted to fire until the signal is given.
Immediately after the signal, they are permitted to fire at discretion,



THE TRANSFORMATION—THE SAINT AND THE ROBBER.

those little streets that run down to the river—leads to nowhere—iron railings at the end; often looked down and never saw anything coming up except the breeze from the river—very salubrious—very convenient, too, for the omnibuses—only two minutes' walk, and three to the fourpenny boats—nice distance too from the West End, and easy for the City—close to the theatres—hop, step, and jump to the park; in short, just the thing—and so very, very quiet."

He takes rooms for a twelvemonth certain, and promises himself an evening with his pet poets in the quiet street. As he turns the corner, flutes, trombones, clarionets, and cornet-pistons salute his astonished ears. The old story of Hogarth's enraged musician is repeated. Silence is unknown in the "quiet street," and hurdy-gurdies, hand-organs, bag-pipes, and glee-singers conspire to strangle silence, and fill the "quiet street" with one constant, unceasing agony of sound.

The sin of duelling affords subject for an article by R. Postans. Two incidents are related to show the miseries resulting from the system. One of them may, at this moment, be quoted with good effect:—

THE STUDENT'S DUEL.

This duel occurred in a German university town; the names here given are fictitious, the real names being withheld for various reasons; the circumstances, however, are strictly true.

The cause of the following melancholy tragedy was a woman, an opera dancer, possessing but a moderate share of talent in her vocation, but many personal graces; she was also as artful and cunning as she was beautiful.

Her house was open to all the gay and idle, and the wild and dissipated young men frequenting the University, she looked upon as her spoil. From them she gleaned a rich harvest, for many claimed to belong to the proudest families in Germany. To her natural beauties she added the capricious and flattering graces of the coquette, and she also possessed the deceitful and dangerous art of inspiring several actors with violent attachments to her person at the same time. The Jewish King's description of persons of her class cannot be surpassed for fidelity:—

"The lips of a strange woman drop as a honeycomb, and her mouth is smoother than oil,"
"But her end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a two-edged sword."
"Her feet go down to death, her steps take hold on hell."



when they like, and also at what distance they like within the circumference of the ring, but on no pretence can they put a foot outside of it without violating the laws of the duel.

Let us suppose the principals armed, and in the circle, anxiously waiting for the signal, and glowing with hatred and revenge. Near the circumference of the ring, and opposite to each other, stood the two principals, and upon hearing the word "fire," Ritter took aim and shot his ball into Zabern's chest, who staggered a few paces, but did not fall. By an effort almost superhuman he turned slowly round, death strongly marked in his face, and staggering up to the place where Ritter stood with his arms folded, who awaited his fate with apparent composure.

With calculating cruelty, Zabern pressed the muzzle of his pistol against the forehead of Ritter, and grinning a ghastly smile of mingled hatred and revenge, was in the act of pulling the trigger, when death arrested his finger, and uttering one loud agonising scream, he fell back upon the earth, the weapon exploding harmless in the air.

Doubtless the advocates of duelling will applaud the unshaken firmness of Ritter. Listen to the end!—Though his opponent was dead, yet Ritter moved not; there he stood in the same fixed attitude: the only mark upon his person was, like Cain's, upon his brow.

Zabern's pistol had left the impression of its muzzle—the dead man's brand was there. Physically he had sustained no hurt, but mentally was he wounded beyond all redemption. The few short, fleeting moments of the duel had crowded within his narrow compass the withering effects of an age. The intensity of his feelings in his trying situation had destroyed his reason, and from that hour he walked the earth "the statue of a man."

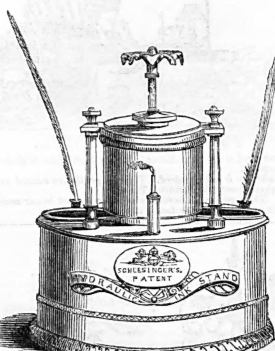
Altogether, the last Number of the "Illuminated Magazine" is the best. It contains as much matter as its half-crown rivals, with equal talent; and if the engravings, even in their improved condition, are not what prospectus-promises led the public to expect, they are yet something additional thrown in to make up a good shilling's worth. As the illustrations rise in the scale of art, and we anticipate this result from their present decided superiority over those that appeared in the past Numbers, so, doubtless, will the sale of the magazine rise in proportion.

The Artist's and Amateur's Magazine. No. IV. Longman and Co.

We recognise an improvement in this publication. The articles contained in the present Number are of considerable interest; yet we think more space might be given to reports of the movements of art than is usually accorded, but perhaps it is no part of the editor's purpose to intersperse his essays with matters of news. The criticisms in the article upon the British Institution are very prejudiced. After condemning, most unworthily, the two German works that form part of the collection, an attack is made on the reputation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the grounds for which we do not care to discuss just now, as we have the intention of publishing, in a future Number, some remarks upon the many choice works by this master, that are at present gathered together within the walls of the British Institution.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Mainzer's Musical Times. Vol. I.
Change for the American Notes. By an American Lady. Wiley and Putnam.
Ben Brashaw. A Novel. 3 vols. T. C. Newby.
The History of China and India. Part VI. By Miss Corner. Dean and Co.
The Artists and Amateurs Magazine. No. IV. Longman.
The Artizan. No. VI. Simpkin.
The Artizan No. VI. Simpkin and Co.
There is much excellent information to be found in the columns of this Magazine, and a further attraction is put forth this month in an illustration from a photographic drawing. There are also some specimens of glyptography, but these are most worthless fakes.
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. Part VII. Edinburgh, Chambers.
Report upon the Phenomena of Clairvoyance, or Lucid Somnambulism. By Edwin Lee. Churchill.



SCHLESSINGER'S HYDRAULIC INKSTAND.

We have received a very beautiful, and, what is of still greater importance, an exceedingly useful inkstand of Mr. Schlessinger's manufacture. By the application of a very simple hydraulic principle, consisting of a porcelain plunger fitted to the barrel of the inkstand, which is of the same material, the ink is preserved from the clogging effects of dust and the external air. The barrel is provided with two dipping places, and these are supplied by simply turning a screw neatly fitted to the plunger. Upon reversing this screw the ink is received back into the barrel, and thus, by non-exposure, both the quantity and the fluidity are preserved. Another great advantage is, that notwithstanding its fragile appearance, it will neither break nor spill a drop of ink when thrown over. The mode of cleansing, which is rarely necessary, is as simple as an operation as the washing of a cup or glass. Its elegant appearance, combined with its simplicity and moderate cost, must, when its merits become fully known, secure it a place in every drawing-room, library, and counting-house, several varieties of style having been constructed to suit both domestic and commercial purposes.

THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MADAME GRISI'S BENEFIT.—The benefit of this favourite contralto was of course the signal for a house full to overflow. All lovers of song sought to do honour to the now unrivalled mistress of lyrical tragedy, and this the more readily, as the announcements for the evening included the new opera buffa, *Don Pasquale*, and the new ballet, with a scene of *Anna Bolina*, and an act of *Lucia*. It was a complete Donizetti night; one entire opera, and scenes from two others, offering fair scope for the plaudits of his admirers, and the criticism of those who question his title to the position so often claimed for his music. *Don Pasquale* (Lablache), a warm old bachelor, with sleek countenance, basking in the luxuries of an exceedingly easy dressing-gown, loose nankeens, and a velvet cap. He looks the impersonation of good humour, but he is not so good-humoured as he looks. His nephew, Ernesto (Mario), has refused a match of his own choosing, and therefore, though he numbers three score and ten years, he resolves to take to himself a wife, and to turn out of doors a relative who has dared to think for himself. His consultation with the physician, Dr. Malatesta (Fornasari), on the subject of this scheme, introduces the first piece in the opera.—The Doctor describes the charms of his sister Sofronia, who is at a convent, in a very pleasing quiet melody, beautifully sung by Fornasari, while the Don resolves on an interview. The stage being left by the Doctor, we have another duet, arising from the entrance of Ernesto, to whom Pasquale reveals his intention. The delight of Lablache at the misery of his kinsman was excellent. Mario sang in his sweet plaintive style, while the wicked old Don was convulsed with mirth, and soared his laughter through the melody. The scene changing brings us to the house of Noira (Grisi), a young widow, to whom Ernesto is attached, this attachment having been the cause of his refusing his uncle's offer. Grisi enters reading a romance, and trilling a very lively



GRISI, AS NORINA IN DON PASQUALE.

air, with great delicacy and neatness in the lighter passages, though her voice was not always equal in the fuller and more sustained notes. Malatesta visits her, to tell her all Pasquale's schemes, and to ask her to represent the sister, whose charms he has been describing. The merry widow readily agrees to the plan, and she and the Doctor come to an understanding in a characteristic and comic duet, in which she spies the simple girl, and he is in ecstasy at her talent. Upon the working out of the plot, turns the fun of the opera. Don Pasquale is surprised with the widow, who is all timid modesty; a notary is sent for and the preliminaries arranged; no sooner, however, is the contract signed, than the lady throws off her quiet demeanour, and the Don's miseries begin—he is tormented by a scolding, extravagant wife, whom he is most happy to hand over to the nephew, upon finding that the contract is null. Grisi sang delightfully, but the gem of the opera is a serenade in the third act, executed by Mario. The selections are well known, and it remains but to refer to the reception of the *prima donna*, which was perfectly enthusiastic. Bouquets were showered upon her, and the plaudits of a full house hearty and long-continued. She cannot fail to be gratified by her reception. The evening's entertainments were concluded by *Undine*—the new operatic adaptation of the beautiful German legend—in which Cerito, Guy Stephan, and Perrot, illustrated the poetry of the original by the poetry of motion.



STRAND.—On Monday evening, the *Lady of the Lake*, a new historical, operatical, paradoxical perpetuation, in the shape of a melo-dramatical, merry-andrewical, novel, and national burlesque, upon the English version of Rossini's celebrated opera, was produced at this theatre, and was completely successful. The original production is not well adapted to the purposes of burlesque, but the writer has made amends for the deficiency of subject-matter by a judicious introduction of many popular airs, which admit of humorous interpretation; whilst the musical selections, particularly the choruses, are the most "telling" portions of the piece. The original story has, in its leading incidents, been pretty closely adhered to, and the characters in the opera are, one and all, transformed into the *Burlesque Personæ*, due allowances being made for such monstrosities as are necessary to constitute a laughable travesty.

CITY OF LONDON.—This Theatre was opened on Saturday last under the auspices of Mr. G. Bennett, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Waldron, and other experienced actors who belonged to the company at Drury Lane Theatre. The object of the management is to represent the most popular of Shakespeare's plays,

and to produce the pieces in a style similar to that which distinguished the productions brought forward by Mr. Macready at the national theatre. The play selected for the opening night was *Julius Caesar*, *Brutus* being assigned to Mr. G. Bennett, *Cassius* to Mr. Lynde, and *Mark Antony* to Mr. Ryder, whilst the character of *Portia* was sustained by Miss Faucit, the elder sister of Helen Faucit. We are not called upon to be "critical" on an occasion of this nature, and therefore we shall not attempt to point out the various faults observable in the acting, as well as in the scenery, costumes, &c. The intention was laudable, but it was quite evident that the resources of the theatre would not admit of a satisfactory fulfilment of such intention. Why Shakespeare's tragedies should be done at this establishment is impossible to decide, unless it be that the gentlemen who have undertaken the responsibility of directing the proceedings are of opinion that the highest characters in the drama are peculiarly adapted to their capacities. It is enough to say that the performance was better suited to the audience at the City of London Theatre than to the more discriminating playgoers who have been once or twice to Drury Lane during the late management. Each actor received a tolerable share of applause, and at the end of the piece some of the performers were called forward to receive the congratulations of a well-satisfied auditory. The tragedy was succeeded by the old farce of *Perfection*, in which Mr. T. Green played *Charles Paragon* much to the amusement of the spectators. He had played the same part several times before, and hence he was well acquainted with the conventional "business" of the scene. The *Married Rake* was performed on the same occasion, and in this also Mr. Green bounced and skipped about the stage in such a manner, as to lead one to doubt whether he could have been the original representative of this character. The piece was produced at the Queen's Theatre some years ago, and Mr. Green was at that time the gentleman who appeared as Mr. *Flighly*. Actors, however, do not grow older, and the agility displayed by Mr. T. Green is proof of this assertion.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

It is stated that Mr. Charles Kean is desirous of taking Covent Garden Theatre, and that Messrs. Harley and Meadows are in treaty for Drury Lane. This report is, we presume, as much entitled to credit as the various rumours which have already been circulated respecting the two unfortunate theatres. An English version of *La Gazza Ladra* is about to be produced at the Princess's Theatre; and the ballet of the *Devil on Two Sticks* is announced for revival at the same establishment. Wieland was the original *diabolo* at the Theatre, and as this excellent pantomimist is engaged at the Princess's, there is reason to suppose that the representation will prove attractive; albeit the valuable assistance of Duvernay (who formerly played in the piece) is wanting.

The French piece upon which the *Little Devil* is founded, has been produced at all the minor theatres in the metropolis. The titles have been varied, but the incidents of the original production have not been departed from in any material points.

A version of *Linda di Chamouni* has been produced at the Surrey Theatre, under the title of the "Pearl of Chamouni." The piece has not been so successful as the original drama (*Mario*), which gave rise to Donizetti's opera.

Various novelties are in course of preparation at the Strand Theatre, where the gymnastic performances of Mr. Bailey and his son are increasing in attraction.

On Monday next Mr. Fitzball, the dramatist, will take a benefit at the Princess's Theatre. A variety of entertainments, including a Spanish dance by Donna Lala Mentez, are announced. Mr. Fitzball is, we believe, in good health, and therefore it is greatly to be hoped that his expectations, however sanguine, will be realised.

The announcement that tenders will be received for one of the national theatres suggests a new theme for John Farrar in *Wanted a Manager*.



MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers to the Philharmonic entered the Hanover Square Rooms on Monday night with the impression that the treat they had come to partake of was the last for the present season; but they were agreeably surprised by finding an announcement that a ninth concert is to be given on Monday next, by command of Her Majesty. The special patronage of Royalty, and the performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony, which the Queen has directed shall be given, cannot make Monday next more interesting than Monday last to the admirers of musical genius, to whom the presence of Spohr was an event that had been looked forward to with the utmost eagerness. At the rehearsal on Saturday, when a great many of the public were present, the reception of Spohr had been most cordial, particularly at the hands of the band; but when he came forward to play his concerto on Monday night, the whole mass of spectators rose to cheer and welcome him. There is something bordering on condescension in a genius like Spohr, who can set in great motion an entire orchestra, and bring out the full powers of every instrument by his own magnificent compositions—there is, we say, something like condescension in such a man coming forward in the character of a mere violin-player. In this, however, which must be called the inferior grade of the art—belonging to the executive and not the creative branch of it—he manifested a power to hold the attention of the audience, less by the dexterity of his execution than by the sentiment and expression which he threw into his performance. We recognised not the *hand* of the master alone, but the *mind*, which predominated in every phrase to which his instrument gave utterance. He took his place as conductor before the end of the first part, which concluded with his own overture to the Alchemist. His style of conducting, like that of his playing, is free from all affectation, but is distinguished by great dignity. He does not appear, like too many of the modern conductors, to be aiming at making himself personally conspicuous, for his whole purpose is to direct the music, and the result is perceptible in the smoothness of the performance. The great feature of the evening was Spohr's *Sinfonia* illustrating the *Odyssey* to Sound, by the German poet P'fiffer, a translation of which was added to the programme. It has been asserted by some of the daily critics that the *largo*, with which this symphony commences, is a musical anomaly, because it is not a descriptive of a state of things before sound was created. We see no anomaly whatever in this, for music is not illustrative of sounds alone, but possesses a descriptive power which is almost

universally applicable. The beautiful *tango* with which this symphony begins, is quite in character with the sensations excited by the contemplation of what is called in the programme "the deep silence of nature before the creation of sound." Our facetious contemporary, the "Morning Post," who modestly paints his own symphony as "musical," suggests that it would have been very accurate if the *tango* had opened with twenty-five bars' rest; but surely the "deep silence of nature" can admit of a better interpretation than none at all—which is the description that the genius of the writer in the "Post" would enable him to give of it. The awakening of life, after the creation of sound, is represented by a charming allegro; and the first subject finishes with a masterly disposition of the various instruments to produce the effect of the uproar of the elements. The second subject is the Cradle Song and Serenade, in which there occurs a lovely air for the violoncello, which was beautifully executed by Linley, and enthusiastically encored. The third movement consisted of a spirited march; and the last was a funeral dirge, winding up with a strain expressive of consolation in grief, which attained a magnificent termination to the symphony. We have left ourselves no space to speak of the other points in the programme, which included Beethoven's Sinfonia in B flat, and the Jubilee overture of Weber.

NEW MUSIC.

The People's Music Book. By J. Turle and E. Taylor, Esqrs. The intention of this publication is very laudable, and its mode of execution is so good that the work cannot fail to become popular. The stigma that, until lately, attached to us of not being a musical nation is daily wearing away, and at all events there is every reason why it should do so. The "People's Music Book" is one of the numerous class cheap musical publications for which a demand has arisen within the last few years. The work is not only moderate in price, but it has the advantage of being got up by two persons of no less note in the musical world than Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Edward Taylor, the Gresham lecturer. The selection in the present Number consists chiefly of psalms and hymns, among the former of which we find the old 104th set to the music of Handel. It is well harmonised, but the stress of the words in the thirteenth and fourteenth bars falls rather awkwardly. There are a few other instances of a similar kind, and we should recommend greater care for the future in placing the words to the music. There is a trio for treble voices composed by Professor Taylor expressly for the "People's Music Book," and which is deserving of very high praise, both as regards the music and the poetry. It is excellently harmonised, and can be easily sung, which is a great essential in all pieces introduced into publications similar to the one before us. Among the secular music will be found two solos with choruses from Purcell's "Tempest," and various other pieces of he classical school, to which Messrs. Turle and Taylor have most judiciously determined directing the attention of those who study the lessons in the "People's Music Book."

The Fairy's Challenge. The words by W. H. Bellamy; the music by C. E. Horn.

Mr. Charles Horn seems to be setting to work in good earnest to revive the reputation for song-writing which a few years' absence from the "fickle public" had nearly thrown into oblivion here, though it has won plenty of popularity in America. The "Fairy's Challenge" is a spirited composition, and if sung by a favourite on the stage would no doubt elicit an encore, for it is a catching melody, affording an opportunity to the vocalist to do something striking at the finish.

There is a Bower; Arietta. The words by T. H. Edlin; the music by J. Benedit.

This *arietta* tells the story of a gentleman who planted a rose-bush in a bowery (with a seat in it) for a certain young lady, who neglected the rose-bush, to the great discomfiture of the gentleman who planted it. For those who think there is not much in this story when told in plain English, there is an Italian version by Signor Maggioni, who wrote a very good farce called the "Lost letter," and who therefore was a proper person to translate into Italian the absurdities of the song now before us. The music, by Jules Benedit, is quite in keeping with the words. It is very soft and sonorous.

1. *La Zingarella;* Duetto di Camera. 2. *La Gita en Gondola;* Duetto di Camera. 3. *O Care Tenere;* Arietta for Contralto. Composed by Giovanni Maraviglia.

These three pieces are intended to be sung in private society, a purpose, on account of their flowing melody and simplicity of accompaniment, which is well adapted for. No. 1. is an invitation from a Zingarella—a Spanish Gipsy—to *ogni donna ed ogni amante* (every maid and every lover) to come and hear their fortunes told. The two other pieces are of the same class, and the whole three may serve for easy exercises in the Italian language, as well as for very difficult lessons in the Italian style of singing. The two duets deserve rather the name of pieces for two voices, and partake more of the character of the French *morceaux d'ensemble* than the regular duets of the modern Italian style of composition. This, however, is an advantage, rendering them better suited to the purpose they are intended for.

EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS.

On the respective merits of 140 cartoons, sent to compete for the proffered rewards of the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, the appointed judges have last week decided; and the whole series of productions will now, as in the golden age of art in Greece and Italy, be cast freely open to public view. This first decisive step and effort of our Government for the promotion of the fine arts, in the United Kingdom, greatly tends to remove the stain it so long has suffered under, in neglecting this important object; but now by eleven offered premiums, amounting in all to some 2000*l.*, it has done its part towards arousing the energy of even the most sluggish of our students and artists, who think and dream of the poetic and historic in painting. Taken collectively, it is a most important exhibition; it shows what British artists, with liberty to select the most noble subjects, can accomplish, when unfettered as to superficial dimensions, and required to be entered in a competition which is strictly essential to pictorial design, or invention, composition, expression, form, and drapery, and, lastly, encouraged even by a Royal commission; thus having the same opportunity and aid which assisted to develop in so vast a manner the genius of the great schools of art. This exhibition, by its assembled examples and attempts in the highest departments of the arts of design, forms a standard by which the British school and its efforts may be compared with other schools and their existing works, especially with those of the great Italian masters. By such a comparison the excellence of these cartoons will be tested, and the true position of our school ascertained. But of their relative merit, when compared one with another by individual examination, and with reference to the proposed objects of competition, a selected coterie of judges, consisting of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Samuel Rogers, Sir Richard W. Parnell, Mr. R. Cook, and Mr. T. Hay, have thought it expedient to issue the following notice:—

"The Undersigned, who have been appointed to decide on the relative merit of the drawings in the present Exhibition, beg leave to state that, notwithstanding the inferiority of certain performances—a consequence unavoidable in an open competition—on the part of the artists, in their opinion, highly creditable to the country. The Undersigned are the more desirous to express this opinion, since the number of premiums offered, however liberal, was found to be by no means equal to the number of approved productions."

Against this decision we strenuously rebel; but for the present we will only remark, that though the works in the following list most undoubtedly deserve equivalent premiums and praise, yet, as the prizes ought to have been awarded to those works which possessed the excellences required by the seventeenth article of the prospectus, we hope, in a succeeding number, to be able to show that at least two works in this collection possess these requisites in a degree much higher than any of those the judges thought proper to select.

PRIZES OF THREE HUNDRED POUNDS.—Cæsar's First Invasion of Britain (64)—Mr. E. Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi; and Prestbury Mansion, Cheltenham. Caracatus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome (84)—Mr. G. T. Watts, Robert-street, Hampstead-road. First Trial by Jury (105)—Mr. C. W. Cope, Hyde Park-gardens, Kensington-gore.

PRIZES OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.—St. Augustine preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha, his Christian Queen (100)—Mr. John Calcott, Horsley-row, Kensington Gravel-pits. Cardinal Boucher urging the Dowager Queen of Edward IV. to give up from Sanctification the Duke of Clarence (124)—Mr. John B. Bell, School of Design, Manchester. The Fight for the Beacon (128)—Mr. H. J. Townsend, Blandford Cottage, Brompton.

PRIZES OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.—Una alarmed by the Fairies and Satyrs (50)—Mr. W. E. Frost, Poland-street, Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons (70)—Mr. E. T. Parris, Grafton Street. Boadicea haranguing the Iceni (78)—Mr. H. C. Selons, Camden Street North. Alfred submitting his Code of Laws for the Approval of the Witenagemote (104)—Mr. J. Bridges, Charles-street, Berners-street. Elcanon saves the Life of her Husband, afterwards Edward I., by sucking the poison from the wound in his arm (111)—Mr. J. Severn, 21 James Street, Buckingham Gate.

The parenthetical figures indicate the number in the catalogue. There are three subjects altogether, and the sizes range from 15 ft. to 10 ft. square, none being admitted over or under that standard. The subjects are chiefly from British history, embracing many of the most important incidents in the annals of our country. The works of Shakespeare, Milton, and Spenser have also afforded numerous specimens.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Things have gone swimmingly on the Thames this week, as will be learnt from the chronicles of its Grand Regatta, written elsewhere: also has there been done a fair stroke of cricket, together with a good display of other exercises, but the turf was a dead letter. The sole matter of account to which it gave a existence was that yesterday brought to a close—the Newmarket July meeting,—if, indeed, such an affair deserve the title,—three days sport ("Pol, me occidit"), over which one day's racing was spread, like butter on the bread at Dotheboys school. If ninety per cent. of the hundred of the ordinary occurrences of life were not anomalies, we should hardly be able to guess wherefore, at a place where racing is, as it were, the staple of existence, the principle whereby all the inhabitants, from men to babes, have their being,—the turf should be left to slumber in the shade, rather than any other quarter of her British Majesty's dominions. In the week now brought to a conclusion, the town contributed towards the support and *et cetera* of the summer races 50*l.*, or about five per cent. upon the extra blacksmith's work arising out of them. Not to waste time with such flat and unprofitable material, we will press into the coming week and search out the features of interest as may be worth the trouble of anticipation.

The Liverpool meeting will be its great card, and for the lovers of sport and the convenience of enjoying it, there is not one in all merry England more replete with attraction. One may go to the metropolis of the Mersey during the races, and dine off a *Maintenant* cutlet (should one be so disposed) without paying for the whole South-down whence it was cut, and take one's natural rest without buying the fee simple of the beds and appearances in which we sleep: "*O! si sic juvenes.*" There will be three days' running at the most pleasant tryst—none of your make-shifts of heats—dirty half-hundreds (the synonyme for 50*l.* plates), and the like, but honest cut-and-come-again sport with the best horses from the four quarters of the empire—England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales—to attend in One temple is a sweepstake of 500*l.* each, for which Farintosh (had in wind), Aristides (ditto in limb), and Aquilo (an indifferent agent for raising the wind), are engaged. The Cup has an entry half a mile long, for which only one has been backed with spirit, namely, Nalgah, doing 8 to 10 to 100 pounds less than we quoted him in our last. This event will offset the Goodwood Cup weights, in which the Newcastle meeting has already brought about the following changes in the list given to us on Saturday last:—Charles XII., Sleight of Hand, Agreeable colt, Baronet, and Gorhambury, are allowed 5*lbs.* each on their published weights. Pompey, 2 yrs, 6 st. 8*lbs.*; and The Era, 2 yrs, 6 st. 8*lbs.* There is nothing doing on the Leger or the Derby worth setting down, either here or in those industrious oblong books, that make fish of all they can immesh.

NEWMARKET RACES.

TOWN PLATE.	
Lord Orford's Mallard	- - - - -
Mr. Ford's Poison	- - - - -
Sweepstake of 1000 <i>l.</i>	
Col. Peel's Mary Ann colt	- - - - -
Lord Orford's Niniska colt	- - - - -
Chesterfield Stakes.	
Colonel Peel's Malbran	- - - - -
Meca filly	- - - - -
Colonel Peel's Vulture beat Lord Kelburne's Retainer.	- - - - -

CRICKET.—The match between the gentlemen of England against the gentlemen of Kent was renewed on Tuesday, and, after the display of some exceeding fine play (in batting and bowling on both sides, terminated in favour of England, who won by three wickets. A more interesting or exciting game has, perhaps, seldom been witnessed, in consequence of the wonderful manner in which the gentlemen of England "pulled up" the score. Their opponents headed them by 37 in the first innings, and when they went in for the second they had 186 runs to obtain "a tie;" that number, large as it is, especially against the bowling of Mr. A. Mynn, the splendid batting of Messrs. Taylor, Craven, Boudier, W. Pickering, assisted by some bad fielding on the part of Kent, was nevertheless gained amidst the acclamations of one of the most crowded and fashionable assemblages "Lord's" has had the opportunity of boasting for many years.

RAILWAY TO HOLYHEAD.—It is stated that the Government has at present under consideration plans for quickening the intercourse between England and Ireland, by forming a railway from Chester to Holyhead, on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephenson. The line, according to this plan, will cross the Dee just below Chester race ground, and will keep the sea coast along nearly the whole of its course, winding round the base of the Pennine-maw and others of the Welsh mountains, crossing the Menai Straits by the present bridge, and terminating at Holyhead, which Mr. Stephenson considers the best point of embarkation for Ireland. Should the determination to carry out this great work be persevered in, as there is every reason to expect that it will be, it will of course have to be executed, either in whole or in part, at the public expense, the traffic along the line will never pay the cost of so immense and expensive a construction.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. L. One week is the time allowed, but the Post Office seldom exercises any strictness.
J. C. Assistance is not required. The two gentlemen named are in no way connected with the Pictorial Times.
M. A. C. The article shall be read, and answer given in our next.
C. C. We cannot avail ourselves of the services tendered.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health. Thursday, being her birthday, was marked by a series of festivities. A military inspection took place in St. James's Park, and in the evening brilliant illuminations took place.
The Kings of Hanover and Belgium still continue in London.
The Queen Dowager continues in very indolgent health.
On Monday, at nine o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh of Strelitz arrived at Worthington's Ship Hotel, Dover, where they slept for the night, and at two o'clock next day embarked on board H.M. post-office packet Ariel, for Calais, on their way to their dominions. Their Royal Highnesses were attended on their embarkation by Major Eyre and a guard of honour of the 15th regiment from the Castle, who lined the streets from the hotel to the Naval Yard, where they stepped on board.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. J. Courtney, M.A., curate of St. James's, Exeter, to the incumbency of St. Sidwell's. The Rev. J. Green, M.A., rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, has been instituted to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, the nomination of the Bishop of Durham. The Rev. W. Clarke King, M.A., has been preferred to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. J. Green. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has licensed the Rev. John Collett Reynolds, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, Second Master of the Free Grammar School, Stamford, to the curacy of Pickenham, Rutland. The Rev. Wm. Penman Jones, M.A., has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas's, Preston. The Rev. W. Chilcott, curate of Monkswire, Somerset, has been appointed to the vacant honorary stall in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Wells. The Rev. J. Cumming, M.A., late curate of Chudleigh, has been instituted by the Bishop of Exeter to the *pro tem.* benefice of Feniton, near Honiton, Devon, vice the Rev. Henry Erskine Hoar, M.A., who has been suspended. The Earl Talbot has presented the Rev. W. Hildyard to the incumbency of St. James's, Salt, Staffordshire. The Rev. Wm. Fletcher, M.A., head master of the Derby Grammar School, late fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been elected to the head mastership of the Collegiate Grammar School, Southwell: Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Southwell. The Bishop of Worcester has appointed the Rev. John Sanford, M.A., vicar of Dunchurch, one of the rural dean in the archdeaconry of Coventry. The Rev. John St. John, B.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to the vicarage of Badwell, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Z. Biddulph, B.D.: Patron, Lord John Thynne. The Rev. H. B. Biddulph, B.D., has been appointed to the curacy of St. Bartholomew, London. The Rev. John Davies, B.D., intends commencing his visitation of the diocese of Hereford at the parish church of St. Peter, Hereford, on Tuesday, July 18.
Cassington, July 18.—The congregation just holden, the following degrees were conferred:—C. B. Yard, Trinity College; W. W. Ewbank, Ch. Ch.; M. Kiehlwath, Trinity; W. Kent, St. John's; A. M. Ewen, Magdalen; W. Burnside, St. John's; R. Ellis, St. John's; T. Hervey, Clare Hall; J. W. Newell, Clare Hall; A. Wilkin, Christ's; J. Alley, St. John's; W. Ersey, Trinity; S. L. Smith, St. John's; J.

